The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Editor.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

JAMES BARNABY, Publishing Agent.

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CONSTITUTION

Submitted by the Convention for adoption by the People of the State of Ohio, on the third Tuesday of June, 1851.

Constitution of the State of Ohio.

WE, the people of the State of Ohio, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, to secure its blessings and promote our com-mon welfare, do establish this Constitution.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

Section 1. All men are, by nature, free and independent, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and seeking and obtaining happiness and safety.

Sec. 2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for their equal protection and benefit, and they State shall be vested in a General Assembly, have the right to alter, reform, or abolish the same, whenever they may deem it necessary; of Representatives. and no special privileges or immunities shall voked, or repealed by the General Assem-

semble together, in a peaceable manner, to next thereafter, and continue two years. consult for their common good; to instruct

Sec. 4. The people have the right to bear arms for their defence and security; but of this State. standing armies, in time of peace, are danand the military shall be in strict subordina- crotive office under the authority of the tion to the civil power.

Sec. 5. The right of trial by jury shall be inviolate.
Sec. 6. There shall be no slavery in this

State; nor involuntary servitude, unless for militia. the punishment of crime.

ship, or maintain any form of worship, against ed for, and paid such money into the treahis consent; and no preference shall be giv- sury. but nothing herein shall be construed to dison, morality, and knowledge, however, be- prescribed by law. ing essential to good government, it shall be nomination in the peaceable enjoyment of scribed by law. its own mode of public worship, and to enits own mode of public worship, and to en-

Sec. 8. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety

Sec. 9. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offences where the proof is evident, or the presump- business. tion great. Excessive bail shall not be required; nor excessive fines imposed; nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Sec. 10. Except in cases of impeachment, otherwise infamous crime, unless on pre- jority of all the members elected thereto. sentment or indictment of a grand jury. In and to have a copy thereof; to meet the the journal. witnesses face to face, and to have compulwitnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or ted by law. district, in which the offence is alleged to Sec. 12. Senators and Representatives, witness against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence.

Sec. 11. Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subects, being responsible for the abuse of the elsewhere. right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech, or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the ury, and it it shall appear to the jury, that matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives, and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted.

Sec. 12. No person shall be transported out of the State, for any offence committed work corruption of blood, or forfeiture of es- jected in the other.

sent of the owner; nor, in time of war, except in the manner prescribed by law.

and seizures shall not be violated; and no act contain the entire act revived, or the secwarrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, tion or sections amended; and the section, supported by oath or affirmation, particular- or sections, so amended, shall be repealed. ly describing the place to be searched, and

the person and things to be seized. Sec. 15. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action, on mesne or final process, unless in cases of fraud.

SEC. 16. All courts shall be open, and every person, for an injury done him in his very truth, with the hope that they will either land, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law; and justice administered without denial or delay.

Sec. 17. No hereditary emoluments, honors, or privileges, shall ever be granted or have been elected, or for one year thereafter, conferred by this State.

Sec. 18. No power of suspending laws

Sec. 19. Private property shall ever be held inviolate, but subservient to the public welfare. When taken in time of war or other public exigency, imperatively requiring its immediate seizure or for the purpose of making or repairing roads, which shall be open to the public, without charge, a compensation shall be made to the owner, in money; and in all other eases, where private property shall be taken for public use, a compensation therefor shall first be made in money, or first secured by a deposit of mo-ney; and such compensation shall be assesto any property of the owner.

Sec. 20. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people; and all powers, not herein delegated, remain with the people.

LEGISLATIVE.

Section 1. The Legislative power of this which shall consist of a Senate, and House

SEC. 2. Senators and Representatives shall ever be granted, that may not be altered, re- be elected biennially, by the electors in the respective counties or districts, on the second Tuesday of October; their term of office Sec. 3. The people have the right to as- shall commence on the first day of January

SEC. 3. Senators and Representatives shall their Representatives; and to petition the have resided in their respective counties, or to law. General Assembly for the redress of griev- districts, one year next preceding their election, unless they shall have been absent on the public business of the United States, or

Sec. 4. No person holding office under gerous to liberty, and shall not be kept up; the authority of the United States, or any lushall be eligible to, or have a seat in, the General Assembly; but this provision shall not extend to township officers, justices of the peace, notaries public, or officers of the

Sec. 5. No person hereafter convicted of Sec. 7. All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God achold any office in this State; nor shall any cording to the dictates of their own con- person, holding public money for disbursescience. No person shall be compelled to ment, or otherwise, have a seat in the Genattend, erect, or support any place of wor- eral Assembly, until he shall have account-

en, by law, to any religious society; nor Sec. 6. Each House shall be judge of the shall any interference with the rights of con-election, returns, and qualifications, of its science be permitted. No religious test shall own members; a majority of all the membe required, as a qualification for office, nor bers elected to each House, shall be a quoshall any person be incompetent to be a rnm to do business; but, a less number may witness on account of his religious belief; adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members, in such manpense with oaths and affirmations. Relig- ner, and under such penalties, as shall be

Sec. 7. The mode of organizing the the duty of the General Assembly to pass | House of Representatives, at the commencesuitable laws, to protect every religious de- ment of each regular session, shall be pre-

courage schools and the means of instruc- provided in this Constitution, shall choose its own officers, may determine its own rules of proceeding, punish its members for disorderly conduct; and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member, but not the secoud time for the same cause; and, shall have all other powers, necessary to provide for its safety, and the undisturbed transaction of its

Sec. 9. Each House shall keep a correct journal of its proceedings, which shall be published. At the desire of any two members, the yeas and nays shall be entered upand cases arising in the army and navy, or on the journal; and, on the passage of evin the militia when in actual service in time ery bill, in either House, the vote shall be taof war or public danger, and in cases of petit ken by yeas and nays, and entered upon the lareeny and other inferior offences, no person shall be held to answer for a capital, or er House, without the concurrence of a ma-

Sec. 10. Any member of either House any trial, in any court, the party accused shall have the right to protest against any shall be allowed to appear and defend in act, or resolution thereof; and such protest, person and with counsel; to demand the na- and the reasons therefor, shall, without alterture and cause of the accusation against him, ation, commitment, or delay, be entered upon

Sec. 11. All vacancies which may hapsory process to procure the attendance of pen in either House shall, for the unexpired term, be filled by election, as shall be direc-

have been committed; nor shall any person during the session of the General Assembly, be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a and in going to, and returning from the same, shall be privileged from arrest, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace; and for any speech, or debate, in either House, they shall not be questioned

> Sec. 13. The proceedings of both Houses shall be public, except in cases which, in the opinion of two-thirds of those present, re-

> quire secrecy. SEC. 14. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, Sundays excluded; nor to any other place than that, in which the two

Houses shall be in session. SEC. 15. Bills may originate in either within the same; and no conviction shall House; but may be altered, amended, or re-

SEC. 16. Every bill shall be fully and dis-Sec. 13. No soldier shall, in time of peace, tinctly read, on three different days, unless, ting for members of the General Assembe quartered in any house, without the con-House, in which it shall be pending, shall dispense with this rule. No bill shall con- nor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and At-

SEC. 17. The presiding officer of each House shall sign, publicly in the presence of the House over which he presides, while the same is in session, and capable of transacting business, all bills and joint resolutions

passed by the General Assembly. Sec. 18. The style of the laws of this State shall be, "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio."

SEC. 19. No Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he shall be appointed to any civil office under this State, which shall be created or the emoluments of which, shall have been increased, during the term, for which he shall have been elected.

Sec. 20. The General Assembly, in cases not provided for in this constitution, shall fix the term of office and the compensation of Secretary of State, and opened, and the reall officers; but no change therein shall affect the salary of any officer during his existing term, unless the office be abolished.

Sec. 21. The General Assembly shall determine, by law, before what authority, and in what manner, the trial of contested elections shall be conducted.

Sec. 22. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, except in pursuance of a spesed by a jury, without deduction for benefits cific appropriation, made by law; and no appropriation shall be made for a longer period than two years.

Sec. 23. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment, but a majority of the members elected must concur therein. Impeachments shall be tried by the Senate; and the Senators, when sitting for that purpose, shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence. No person shall be convicted, without the concurrence of two-thirds of

Sec. 24. The Governor, Judges, and all State officers, may be impeached for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office, under the authority of this State. The party impeached, whether convicted or not, shall be liable to indictment, trial, and judgment, according

Sec. 25. All regular sessions of the General Assembly shall commence on the first Monday of January, biennially. The first session, under this Constitution, shall com-

housand eight hundred and fifty-two. Sec. 26. All laws, of a general nature, shall have a uniform operation throughout the State; nor, shall any act, except such as relates to public schools, be passed, to take effect upon the approval of any other authority than the General Assembly, except, as otherwise provided in this constitution.

not otherwise provided for by tion, or the constitution of the United States, shall be made in such manner as may be directed by law; but no appointing power shall be exercised by the General Assembly, except as prescribed in this constitution, and in the election of United States Senators; and in these cases, the vote shall be taken "viva

Sec. 28. The General Assembly shall have no power to pass retro-active laws, or laws imparing the obligation of contracts; but may, by general laws, authorize courts to carry into effect, upon such terms as shall be just and equitable, the manifest intention of parties, and officers, by curing omissions, defects, and errors, in instruments and proceedings, arising out of their want of conformity with the laws of this State.

Sec. 29. No extra compensation shall be made to any officer, public agent, or contractor, after the service shall have been rendered, or the contract entered into; nor, shall any money be paid, on any claim, the subject matter of which shall not have been provided for by pre-existing law, unless such compensation, or claim, be allowed by twothirds of the members elected to each branch of the General Assembly.

SEC. 30. No new county shall contain less than four hundred square miles of territory, nor, shall any county be reduced be- pro tempore. low that amount; and all laws creating new counties, changing county lines, or removing county seats, shall, before taking effect, be submitted to the electors of the several counties to be affected thereby, at the next general election after the passage thereof, and be adopted by a majority of all the electors voting at such election, in each of said counties; but any county now or hereafter containing one hundred thousand inhabitants, may be divided, whenever a majority of the voters, residing in each of the proposed divisions, shall approve of the law passed for that purpose; but, no town or city within the same, shall be divided, nor, shall either of the divisions contain less than twenty thou-

sand inhabitants. SEC. 31. The members and officers of the General Assembly shall receive a fixed compensation, to be prescribed by law, and no other allowance or perquisites, either in the payment of postage or otherwise; and no change in their compensation shall take effect during their term of office.

SEC. 32. The General Assembly shall grant no divorce, nor, exercise any judicial power, not herein expressly conferred.

ARTICLE III. EXECUTIVE.

SEC. 1. The Executive Department shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, and an Attorney General, who shall be chosen Tuesday of October, and at the places of vo- the General Assembly.

SEC. 2. The Governor, Lieutenant Gover-Sec. 14. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and their persons, houses, papers, and clearly expressed in its title; and no law two years; and the Auditor for four years.—

Sec. 1. The judicial power of the state record, and Atlant proposed in the form of the state record, and Atlant proposed in the form of the state record, and Atlant proposed in the form of the state record, and Atlant proposed in the form of the state record, and Atlant proposed in the form of the state record, and Atlant proposed in the form of the state record, and Atlant proposed in the form of the state record, and Atlant proposed in the form of the state record, and Atlant proposed in the form of the state record, and Atlant proposed in the form of the state record, and Atlant proposed in the form of the state record, and Atlant proposed in the form of the state record, and the form of the state record, and Atlant proposed in the form of the state record, and Atlant proposed in the form of the state record, and Atlant proposed in the form of the state record, and Atlant proposed in the form of the state record, and Atlant proposed in the form of the state record, and Atlant proposed in the form of the state record, and Atlant proposed in the form of the state record, and Atlant proposed in the form of the state record, and Atlant proposed in the form of the state record, and Atlant proposed in the form of the state record, and Atlant proposed in the form of the state record, and Atlant proposed in the state record, and A

election, and continue until their successors

are elected and qualified. Sec. 3. The returns of every election for the officers, named in the foregoing section, shall be sealed up and transmitted to the directed to the President of the Senate, who, during the first week of the session, shall open and publish them, and declare the result, in the presence of a majority of the members of each House of the General Asnumber of votes shall be declared duly elec-

of them shall be chosen by the joint vote of both houses. Sec. 4. Should there be no session of the General Assembly in January next after an election for any of the officers aforesaid, the returns of such election shall be made to the

ted; but if any two or more shall be highest,

and equal in votes, for the same office, one

sult declared by the Governor, in such manner as may be provided by law. Sec. 5. The supreme executive power of this State shall be vested in the Governor. Sec. 6. He may require information, in

department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and shall see that the laws are faithfully executed. Sec. 7. He shall communicate at every

or sitting thereof, may be held at the same session, by message, to the General Assembly, the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. Sec. 8. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly by pro-

clamation, and shall state to both Houses, when assembled, the purpose for which they have been convened. Sec. 9. In case of disagreement between the two Houses, in respect to the time of adjournment, he shall have power to adjourn

the General Assembly to such time as he may think proper, but not beyond the regular SEC. 10. He shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State, except when they shall be called into the

service of the United States. Sec. 11. He shall have power, after conviction, to grant reprieves, commutation, and pardons, for all crimes and offences, except treason and cases of impeachment, upon provided by law. such conditions as he may think proper; subject, however, to such regulations, as to the mence on the first Monday of January, one wanner of applying for pardons, as may be

prescribed by law. Upon conviction for treason, he may suspend the execution of the sentence, and report the case to the General Assembly, at its next meeting, when the General Assembly shall either pardon, commute the sentence, direct its execution, or grant a further reprieve. He shall communicate to the General Assembly, at every re-SEC. 27. The election and appointment of gular session, each case of reprieve, comy this constitu- name and crime of the convict, the sentence, its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon, or reprieve, with his reason there-

SEC. 12. There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him officially; and shall be called

"The Great Seal of the State of Ohio." Sec. 13. All grants and commissions shall be issued in the name, and by the authority, of the State of Ohio; sealed with the Great Seal; signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

Sec. 14. No member of Congress, or other person holding office under the authority of this State, or of the United States, shall execute the office of Governor, except as herein provided.

Sec. 15. In case of the death, impeachment, resignation, removal, or other disability of the Governor, the powers and duties of he office, for the residue of the term, or un- lot, so that one shall hold for the term of one til he shall be acquitted, or the disability removed, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor.

Sec. 16. The Lieutenant Governor shall e President of the Senate, but shall vote only when the Senate is equally divided; and in case of his absence, or impeachment, or when he shall exercise the office of Governor, the Senate shall choose a President

Sec. 17. If the Lieutenant Governor, while executing the office of Governor, shall be impeached, displaced, resign or die, or otherwise become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the President of the Senate shall act as Governor, until the vacancy is filled, or the disability removed; and if the President of the Senate, for any of the above causes, shall be rendered incapable of performing the duties pertaining to the office of Governor, the same shall devolve upon the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 18. Should the office of Auditor. Treasurer, Secretary, or Attorney General, become vacant, for any of the causes specified in the fifteenth section of this article, the Governor shall fill the vacancy until the disability is removed, or a successor elected and qualified. Every such vacancy shall be filled by election, at the first general election that occurs more than thirty days after it shall have happened; and the person chosen shall hold the office for the full term fixed in

the second section of this article. SEC. 19. The officers mentioned in this article shall, at stated times, receive, for their tablish other courts, whenever two-thirds of services, a compensation to be established by the members elected to each House shall law, which shall neither be increased nor concur therein; but, no such change, addidiminished during the period for which they shall have been elected.

SEC. 20. The officers of the executive department, and of the public State Institu- county, by the electors thereof, one clerk of tions, shall, at least five days preceding each the court of common pleas, who shall hold regular session of the General Assembly, his office for the term of three years, and unseverally report to the Governor, who shall til his successor shall be elected and qualifiby the electors of the State, on the second transmit such reports, with his message, to ed. He shall, by virtue of his office, be clerk

ARTICLE IV.

JUDICIAL.

second Monday of January next after their other courts, inferior to the supreme court, be removable for such cause, and in such in one or more counties, as the General As- | manner, as shall be prescribed by law.

sembly, may, from time to time establish. Sec. 2. The supreme court shall consist seat of government, and such other terms, at heard. sembly. The person having the highest the seat of government, or elsewhere, as may Sec. 18. The several Judges of the sube provided by law. The Judges of the supreme court shall be elected, by the electors such other courts as may be created, shall,

nine common pleas districts, of which the as may be directed by law. county of Hamilton shall constitute one, of of three or more counties, shall be subdivided into three parts, of compact territory, bounded by county lines, and as nearly equal in population as practicable; in each of abide such judgment. which, one Judge of the court of common pleas for said district, and residing therein, shall be elected by the electors of said sub- be carried on, in the name, and by the authorwriting, from the officers in the executive division. Courts of common pleas shall be lity, of the State of Ohio; and all indictments held, by one or more of these Judges, in every county in the district, as often as may ty of the State of Ohio."

> time in each district. Sec. 4. The jurisdiction of the courts of common pleas, and of the Judges thereof, United States, of the age of twenty-one years,

be provided by law; and more than one court,

shall be fixed by law. Sec. 5. District courts shall be composed of the Judges of the court of common pleas the county, township, or ward, in which he of the respective districts, and one of the Judges of the supreme court, any three of whom shall be a quorum, and shall be held in each county therein, at least once in each year; but, if it shall be found inexpedient to hold such court annually, in each county, of such district, provide that said court shall hold at least three annual sessions therein, in pot less than three places: Provided, that the Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall have not less than three places: Provided, that the the Judges of each district to fix the times of holding the courts therein.

SEC. 6. The district court shall have like original jurisdiction with the supreme court, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be

Sec. 7. There shall be established in each county, a Probate court, which shall be a court of record, open at all times, and holden by one Judge, elected by the voters of the county, who shall hold his office for the term of three years, and shall receive such compensation, payable out of the county treasury, or by fees, or both, as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 8. The Probate court shall have jurisdiction in probate and testamentary matters, the appointment of administrators and guarall officers, and the filling of all vacancies, mutation, or pardon granted, stating the dians, the settlement of the accounts of exesuch jurisdiction in habeas corpus, the issuing of marriage licences, and for the sale of land by executors, administrators and guardians, and such other jurisdiction, in any county, or counties, as may be provided by

Sec. 9. A competent number of justices of the peace shall be elected, by the electors, the State; but, no religious or other sect, or in each township in the several counties .-Their term of office shall be three years, and their powers and duties shall be regulated

Sec. 10. All Judges, other than those provided for in this constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the judicial district for which they may be created, but not for a longer term of office than five years.

SEC. 11. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall, immediately after the first election under this constitution, be classified by year, one for two years, one for three years. one for four years, and one for five years; and, at all subsequent elections, the term of each of said Judges shall be for five years.

SEC. 12. The Judges of the courts of common pleas shall, while in office, reside in the district for which they are elected; and their term of office shall be for five years.

Sec. 13. In case the office of any Judge shall become vacant, before the expiration of the regular term for which he was elected, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, until a successor is elected and qualified; and such successor shall be elected for the unexpired term, at the first annual election that occurs more than thirty days after the vacancy shall have happened

Sec. 14. The Judges of the supreme court and of the court of common pleas, shall, at stated times, receive, for their services, such compensation as may be provided by law, which shall not be diminished, or increased. during their term of office; but they shall receive no fees or perquisites, nor hold any other office of profit or trust, under the authority of this State, or the United States. All votes for either of them, for any elective office, except a judicial office, under the authority of this State, given by the General Assembly, or the people, shall be void.

SEC. 15. The General Assembly may increase, or diminish, the number of the districts of the court of common pleas, the number of Judges in any district, change the districts, or the subdivisions thereof, or estion, or diminution, shall vacate the office of

Sec. 16. There shall be elected in each of all other courts of record held therein; but, the General Assembly may provide, by law, for the election of a clerk, with a like term of office, for each or any other of the courts of SEC. 1. The judicial power of the State record, and may authorize the Judge of the

possessions, against unreasonable searches | shall be revived, or amended, unless the new | Their terms of office shall commence on the | of probate, justices of the peace, and in such | be directed by law. Clerks of Courts shall

Sec. 17. Judges may be removed from office, by concurrent resolution of both Houof five judges, a majority of whom shall be ses of the General Assembly, if two-thirds necessary to form a quorum, or to pronounce of the members, elected to each House, conseat of government, by the returning officers, a decision. It shall have original jurisdiction cur therein; but, no such removal shall be and procedendo, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law. It shall be entered on the journal, hold at least one term in hold at least one term in each year, at the notice thereof, and an opportunity to be

preme court, of the common pleas, and of of the State at large.

Sec. 3. The State shall be divided into and jurisdiction, at chambers, or otherwise, respectively, have and exercise such power

Sec. 19. The General Assembly may escompact territory, and bounded by county tablish courts of Conciliation, and prescribe lines; and each of said districts, consisting their powers and duties; but such courts shall not render final judgment, in any case, except upon submission, by the parties, of the matter in dispute, and their agreement to

Sec. 20. The style of all process shall be. "The State of Ohio;" all prosecutions shall shall conclude, "against the peace and digni-

ARTICLE V.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE. Sec. 1. Every white male citizen of the who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of resides, such time as may be provided by law, shall have the qualifications of an elector, and entitled to vote at all elections.

Sec. 2. All elections shall be by ballot. Sec. 3. Electors, during their attendance at elections, and in going to, and returning any district, the General Assembly may, for therefrom, shall be privileged from arrest, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach

General Assembly may, by law, authorize power to exclude from the privilege of voting, or of being eligible to office, any person convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous

> or Marine service of the United States, shall, by being stationed in any garrison, or military, or naval station, within the State, be considered a resident of this State.

Sec. 5. No person in the Military, Naval,

Sec. 6. No idiot, or insane person, shall be entitled to the privileges of an elector.

ARTICLE VI. EDUCATION.

Sec. 1. The principal of all funds, arising from the sale, or other disposition of lands, or other property, granted or entrusted to this State for educational and religious purposes, shall forever be preserved inviolate, and undiminished; and, the income arising therefrom, shall be faithfully applied to the specific objects of the original grants, or appropriations.

Sec. 2. The General Assembly shall make such provisions, by taxation, or otherwise, as, with the income arising from the school trust fund, will secure a thorough and efficient system of common schools throughout sects, shall ever have any exclusive right to. or control of, any part of the school funds of

ARTICLE VII.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS. Sec. 1. Institutions for the benefit of the nsane, blind, and deaf and domb, shall always be fostered and supported by the State; and be subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the General Assembly.

Sec. 2. The directors of the Penitentiary shall be appointed or elected in such manner as the General Assembly may direct; and the trustees of the benevolent, and other State institutions, now elected by the General Assembly, and of such other State institutions as may be hereafter created, shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and, upon all nominations made by the Governor, the questions shall be taken by year and nays, and entered upon the journals of the Senate. Sec. 3. The Governor shall have power to fill all vacancies that may occur in the offices aforesaid, until the next session of the

his appointee shall be confirmed and qualifi-

General Assembly, and, until a successor to

PUBLIC DEBT AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Sec. 1. The State may contract debts, to upply casual deficits or failures in revenues. or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for: but the aggregate amount of such debts. direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the General Assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and the money, arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and

to no other purpose whatever.
Sec. 2. In addition to the above limited power, the State may contract debts to repel avasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the State: but the money, arising from the contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts. nd to no other purpose whatever; and all debts, incurred to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the State, shall be so contracted as to be payable by the sinking fund, hereisafter provided for, as the

same shall accumulate. Sec. 3. Except the debts above specified a sections one and two of this article, no debt whatever shall hereafter be created by, or on behalf of the State.

Sec. 4. The credit of the State shall not, in any manner, be given or loaned to, or in [Continued on Fourth Page.]

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

WHEN GOD COMMANDS TO TAKE THE TRUMPET AND BLOW A DOLOROUS OR A JARRING BLAST, IT LIES NOT IN MAN'S WILL WHAT HE SHALL SAY OR quished, the money would be thus raised and ex-

SALEM, OIIIO, APRIL 26, 1851. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets May 4th.

PARTING WORDS.

son to hope that such would be the case, I have

not the slightest doubt that if the paper were

suffered to go down, the Society and its opera-

other instrumentalities with greater efficiency,

it would find that it had suffered an amputation

of the RIGHT ARM and made itself a powerless

cripple. I do not undervalue the influence

of the Living Speaker, but I know right well

by the Press, they will be comparatively spas-

modic and fruitless; and I am equally certain

power to keep it alive, cannot be relied upon to

keep a corps of Agents in the field. Ask any

and remains behind to give permanency to his

influence, he works at great disadvantage .-

The Anti-Slavery paper, moreover, is indispen-

points, and of securing that intelligent co-oper-

ation and concert of action, without which the

progress of the cause must be immeasurably

slow. How difficult-nay, almost impossible

-it would be to give adequate public notice of

a lecturing campaign without a paper; and

how, without it, could the whole body of Abo-

litionists be informed of the progress and suc-

cess of such a movement? All experience

proves that such information widely and prompt

ly diffused is necessary to the life of the cause.

West to do that which I am sure they are al-

ready resolved to do? Certainly I cannot sup-

pose them so blind to the interests of the cause

as to stand in need of being convinced that the

death of The Bugle would be a calamity, which

involve them in fearful responsibility. The

know all this, and knowing it, will take good

care to avoid such a catastrophe. Harmony

reigns in the Society and in the Committee, and

whatever differences of sentiment there may

be on minor points, there is but one opinion on

BE SUSTAINED. Certainly the Executive Com-

mittee will not stop it unless compelled to do so

by the palsying neglect and criminal indiffer-

ence of those who by electing pledged them-

selves to stand by them; and that is a contin-

Readers and Friends! I take leave of you

with regret, but not in sadness or desponden-

ey. I cannot doubt that the cause in which

some of us have so long labored is making sure

if not rapid progress. Some of its friends I

servatism and Compromise rampant through

ment, and with his biped bloodhounds at his

back, ranging over our hills and valleys and in-

vading the sanctuary of our homes, seizing des-

pairing husbands and fathers, or helpless wives

and mothers, tearing them from their babes and

dragging them back into the hell of Slavery;

they behold a corrupt party press congratulat-

ing the people that these inhuman and fiendish

deeds are perpetrated without exciting retribu-

tive violence; and, worse than all, they see the

ministers of Religion justifying the wicked for

reward, exalting our blood-cemented Union

above all that is called God or that is worship-

ped, and baptizing in the name of Christ crimes

. Which well might shame extremest hell.'

Seeing all this, while no fire comes down from

Heaven to consume the perpetrators, and no

earthquake yawns to swallow them up, they

begin to fear that all is over-that the Country

is doomed-that there is no ray of light, no

Perhaps it is inevitable that persons of a

the events now passing before them; but to

whatever cause their despondency is to be at-

recoverably lost when it had only descended be-

spond? The Fugitive Slave Law, with its long

gleam of hope for the slave.

gency which I do not believe will occur.

But why need I urge the Abolitionists of the

sable as a channel of intercommunication be-

My connection with The Anti-Slavery Bugle ceases with the present issue. It is nearly two years since that connection was formed, during which time I have diligently and carnestly labored-with what success it does not become me to say-to make the paper edifying and instructive to its readers and an efficient advocate of the cause to which it has ever been devoted. That in the effort to discharge my editorial duties I have done all that I might and ought to have done, and nothing that ought to have been left undone, it would be presumptuous to suppose; and yet I find that, in the retrospect, my conscience acquits me of all intentional wrong, whether of omission or commission. The promise I made when I assumed the editorship of the paper, that, whatever might be its faults, it should not while in my hands lose the reputation it had acquired under the management of my able and faithful predecessors, for an unflinching adherence to the cardinal doctrines of the American and Western Anti-Slavery Socictics, has, I trust, been fulfilled. No one, I am sure, will venture to accuse me of timidity or cowardice, or say that for any reason I have kept back any part of that 'counsel of God' which it is the duty of an Anti-Slavery Editor to dispense. I have endoavored at all times to speak the truth in love, and to be just and generous even to its focs. It is not always easy, however, in a warfare which stirs the deepest feelings of human nature and is ever presenting new occasions for mental and moral excitement, to speak bitter truths without bitterness; and if I have sometimes exhibited improper harshness, let my censors not forget the declaration of Solomon, that 'oppression maketh even a wise man mad.' Let them also bear in mind those memorable words of Channing: "That deep feeling of evils, which is necessary to effectual conflict with them, cannot breathe itself in soft and tender accents. The deeply moved soul will speak strongly."

It affords me the sincerest pleasure to be able to say, that my relations to the friends of the Anti-Slavery Cause at the West have ever been in the highest degree fraternal and amicable .-No 'root of bitterness' has ever disturbed our social or official intercourse; and I can never cease to be grateful for the kindness, the warm hospitality, the generous confidence and the cooperative sympathy which have done so much to augment the sum of my happiness during my residence in Ohio. If among all the Abolitionists whom I have known in the West there is one who cherishes toward me any feeling of unkindness or hostility, or who will rejoice that I am going away, I em not aware of the fact.

It would for many reasons have been gratifying to me, if I could have been at liberty to of the cause in this region and remained among them another year; but I have been constrained by considerations affecting alike my own interests and those of the Western Anti-Slavery Society to terminate at the present time a connection which could not in any view of the case be regarded as permanent. Granting what my friends have zealously urged as a reason for my remaining at my post, viz: that a change of Editors may be, to a certain extent, hazardous, it is my conviction that it will be better for the Society to incur that hazard now than to postpone it another year. My object in consenting to come to Ohio was, to aid in relieving the Western Society from its embarrassments and placing it in a self-sustaining position. That object, it seems to me, is now so nearly attained, (not by any means wholly or chiefly through any thing that I have done,) that my departure, however regretted by myself or others, if it does not help the cause, will certainly do it no serious injury.

The circulaton of The Buyle, within the last two years, has increased from 1,060 to unwards of 1,400-a gain of about 350; which with the tributed, I feel none of it. In fact I was never augmentation of the price from \$1 to \$1,50 per more hopeful of the speedy triumph of our annum will materially increase its receipts .-The criminal delinquency, however, of too much lower than the cost of editing, publishing and printing; thus imposing upon the Society the necessity of raising a considerable sum an- low the horizon, or hid itself behind a passing what it expends in the support of agents, &c .- | again fan my cheeks, nor the music of birds The ability of the members and friends of the enchant me, because the blasts of Winter were Society to contribute all that is needful for this howling around and the earth was covered with purpose is beyond question; and from the spir- snow, as doubt under present circumstances it exhibited at the last Anniversary, and what that the Anti-Slavery Movement is becoming I know of the feelings and views of many of every day more powerful, and that every blow the most carnest and intelligent of their number struck by its friends hastens the hour of final in different parts of the State, I cannot believe vietory. I see in the very events which to some that the disposition is lacking. I think the sen- are so discouraging grounds for confidence and timent is universal among them, that they hope, and eatch new inspiration from facts which ought not any longer to rely upon the help of appal and paralyze those of a less sanguine friends at the East for the support of the paper, temperament. With God, and Truth, and whatever they may be compelled to do in regard | Conscience on our side, why should we deto other operations.

The importance of sustaining The Bugle- train of abominations, will yet do more to rouse the only thorough Anti-Slavery paper West of the slumbering conscience of the North than the Alleghanies-can hardly be overrated .- any other instrumentality which the infernal in-Without it all other agencies would be feeble genuity of the Slave Power could possibly and inefficient; and if, now that it has safely have devised. It confirms every fact and passed through all the perils of its infancy, and clenches every argument with which the Aboattained to a vigorous youth, its friends were to litionists have so long been plying the minds of in their power to afford and which they cannot a sense of their responsibility. In enacting that Presbytry which recently assembled at Jefferwithhold without peril to their own anti-slavery law the advocates and apologists of Slavery as for withering reproach and shame. No oth- them to powder; and the day when it shall be School Presbyterian Church, and if not successer paper could possibly supply its place. The precipitated upon their guilty heads is rapidly ful, to secede. In pursuance of this purpose sylvania Freeman and North Star, however ably delity and well-directed zeal of Abolitionists.

It has sometimes been said that it would be and work on without faltering or thought of better to expend the money which the paper turning back. The reward is great, the victory costs in supporting agents; but what reason is sure. there to believe, that if the paper were relin-

communion through these columns I must say champion of Freedom would visit this part and despair. pended? So far from there being any rea- farewell! Peace be with you all!

N. B. Letters for me should be addressed tions would go down with it. Instead of using Office, New York .- o. J.

Reception of J. R. Giddings.

OLIVER JOHNSON.

The meeting held in this place on Tuesday to give a Public Welcome to Hon. JOSHUA R. Gippings was attended by a vast concourse of that unless his efforts are followed and sustained that Abolitionists who suffer an Anti-Slavery paper like The Bugle to die when it is in their experienced lecturer, and he will tell you that Speech it is enough to say that it was worthy of this quarter. unless the Press prepares his way before him the cause and the man. After a brief but feeling response to the welcoming Address, he proceeded to review the proceedings of the Thirtyfirst Congress so far as they were connected with slavery. He gave a rapid but exceedingly intween Abolitionists living at widely distant and Democratic parties, and the unprincipled course of Fillmore, Webster, Cass, Winthrop, lumbia was a mere sham-that that trade was now carried on there as briskly as before, with if it should be caused by their neglect, would flesh were brought in in the night instead of the this, and that is, that THE PAPER MUST AND SHALL it as the worst form of infidelity. He would and heaven with its enchanting harmonies,

tempts to vindicate the Fugitive law. -But we can give no report of the speech, which delighted and electrified the audience .-De Lorma Brooks, Esq., of New Lisbon, interposed from time to time with various questions and remarks, intended to blunt the edge of Mr. know are discouraged by the developments of Giddings's censure of the Whig party; but he the last two years. They see the spirit of Con- only succeeded in getting both himself and the party more effectually used up .- Mr. G. closed Western Anti-Slavery Society, I bid you wel- me to leave the last of the present month. I the land; they see the ruthless kidnapper, with some excellent remarks on the many come to our country, and would express the would now inform you that it is my intention armed with the whole power of the Govern- cheering indications of the progress of the antislavery cause, and exhorted his hearers to be your own personal gratification as we doubt not issue for April 26th.

faithful to the end. We are persuaded that this meeting has given a fresh impulse to the anti-slavery spirit in this land, you will afford us the opportunity to exregion. The manly dignity and unbending press to you in person the feelings of gratitude firmness of Mr. G. won all hearts. We venture to say that no other public man in the United States possesses in so high a degree the confi- bosoms. Come, we pray you, to Northern ing him, can be at any loss to understand by what means he has met and vanquished the foes | the Pacific, and whose teeming millions we are of Liberty on the floor of Congress, or why his struggling to redeem from their guilty alliance presence should fill them with alarm.

-We regret that no reporter was present to give to the public in general the speech to which the multitude who heard it listened with so

Who will Edit The Bugle !

The readers of this paper will very naturally wish to know by whom it is to be edited in fucertain temperament should be thus affected by ture. We regret to say that a permanent Editor has not yet been obtained; but the Executive Committee have taken steps which we cannot but hope will lead to the engagement of some one in whose hands it will at least suffer cause than at this very hour, when some of my no detriment. The following resolutions, adoptfriends can see nothing but clouds and dark- ed at the last meeting of the Committee, will many of the subscribers, still keeps its revenue ness and are tempted to give up in despair. I show what temporary arrangements have been should as soon conclude that the sun was ir- made:

Resolved, That MARIUS R. ROBINSON be invited to become Financial and Publishing Agent of the Society, and to take charge of The Bugie nually, by donations, to keep it affoat, besides cloud, or that the zephyrs of Spring could never from the first of May until a permanent Editor can be obtained.

Resolved, That BENJAMIN S. JONES, JAMES BARNABY and SALLIE B. Gove are hereby appointed to take temporary charge of The Bugle inter upon its duties as early as the first of

competent and judicious hands, and we entertain no doubt that it will be found worthy of increased patronage. Its friends should now rally to its support and encourage the hearts of the Executive Committee by their generous cooperation and aid. Abolitionists of the West! not for a moment of withdrawing your subscriptions, but make a united effort in every place to months. Will you not do it?

let it die for want of that sustenance which it is the people and endeavoring to awaken them to stated in his speech on Tuesday last, that the son, and of which he is a member, had resolved life, it would be an occasion for grief as well prepared an avalanche which will yet grind to make one more effort to purify the New Liberator, National Anti-Slaverg Standard, Penn- approaching, and will be accelerated by the fi- they had chosen him (Mr. G.) to represent them in the next General Assembly. We guess Dr. conducted, could never answer the demands of Away then with every feeling of despondency. Cox will find it a hard job to 'cap the volcano' Let us open our hearts to the sunlight of Hope this time.

Letter to George Thompson.

-And now to those with whom I have held been without hope that this distinguished of the country before returning to Great Britain. That hope, we now fear, is not likely to be realized, since we find in the papers an announcement that he will sail for home in the course of next month. That our friends may not suppose that the Execu- pelled him to encounter, and earnestly invitive Committee of the Western Anti-Slavery Society have been unmindful of the courtesy due to so eminent a philanthropist, or failed to extend to him a cordial invitation people from this and adjoining places. The to come to Ohio, we publish the following record of the proceedings will be found in ano- of his health, not to any want of respect for ther part of this paper. Of Mr. Giddings's the Committee or of interest in the cause in

SALEM, Ohio, 2 Dec., 1850.

GEORGE THOMPSON, M. P. : teresting history of the Peace Measures, so cal- tions, which were adopted yesterday by the Ex-000,000 for stealing a large part of New Mexi- and feeling of Abolitionists in this part of the insensible of the benefits which the cause of Freedom has derived from your eloquent and &c. were exposed in their true light, greatly to devoted advocacy. We blushed for our Counthe edification of the audience. Mr. G. held up try when, fifteen years ago, you were ungrate- the Committee, collectively and individually.to deserved contempt the threats of the South fully persecuted and driven from the home of When I commenced my labors in Ohio I was o dissolve the Union and the efforts of the Old | the Pilgrims by mob violence; and we blushed Hunkers to save it. He said the bill pretending again when the voice of welcome which lately with that trade-the case of the Edmondson is an evidence that the Anti-Slavery movement slave were deeply moved. He spoke of the shouts of a deluded rabble will give place to popular religion of the country, and denounced that sublime chorus which shall fill all earth much sooner give the right hand of Christian thrilling alike the heart of God and the souls of fellowship to Hobbes, Voltaire and other avow- all who delight to do his will. Deeply, thereed skeptics than to those elergymen who had fore, as we lament the recent mobocratic disprostituted themselves and their calling by at- turbance in Boston-and it certainly has been to us a source of sincere mortification-we see in it no cause for discouragement in the work in which we are engaged, but only an incentive to a purer zeal, a holier spirit of self-consecration, and a firmer reliance upon that Divine Being in

> whom is our strength and hope. In the name of the Abolitionists of the West, it will to the furtherance of our holy cause .-We trust that, before you return to your native and admiration which your fidelity to truth under manifold temptations has inspired in our which stretches hence to the golden treasures of foregoing letter, viz: with the slaveholder. We promise you

-- "a greeting kind And welcome, not of hollow, forged smiles. And ceremonious compliment of phrase, But of the HEART SINCERE."

We think, too, that we may safely assure you that here your voice will not be stifled by the discordant outeries of a mob.

I have somewhere seen it announced that you would visit Buffalo. We trust you will not, in that case, turn your face Eastward without giving us the pleasure of grasping your hand and listening to the sound of your voice.

In behalf of the Executive Committee of the ments of esteem and love. I am

Your friend and fellow-laborer, OLIVER JOHNSON, Cor. Sec.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE. Resolved, That we have received with emotions of lively joy intelligence of the for the Convention of the present year. arrival in this country of that distinguished

Philanthropist, George Thompson, Member of the British Parliament, whose eminent services in the cause of Universal Liberty, and particularly in the work of Negro Emaning the above appointment, or be unable to in the eyes of all who can appreciate the devotion of the rarest gifts of eloquence and moral power to the overthrow of popular Thus it will be seen that the paper will be in iniquity and the enfranchisement of the oppressed.

by which a meeting convened in Faneuil Hall, in the City of Boston, to welcome Mr. Human Equality to meet in Convention at Thompson to our shores, and to congratulate him upon the progress of the cause of Universal Liberty here and in Great Britain durwe entreat you to stand by The Bugle. Think ing the fifteen years which have elapsed since he was compelled to flee from the country to escape from the knife of the assassin, afford melancholy evidence that, after all increase its circulation. With very little exer- that Abolitionists have done to purify the tion you might augment its list to 2,000 in three Public Sentiment of the Free States, their er efforts to alleviate humanity can fully realize work is yet incomplete, and demands for its their objects while one-half the laborers in Reconsummation renewed toils and sacrifices, form are disfranchised by law, perverted by AGITATION IN THE CHURCH.-Mr. Giddings patience that can never tire, perseverance that shrinks at no obstacle, devotion to humanity which the waters of pro-slavery malevolence can never extinguish, and a confidence in the power of truth which no hu-

man agency can ever subdue or impair, Resolved, That if Lafayette and Kosciusko deserve to be ranked as benefactors of our country for the assistance they rendered our fathers in the bloody struggle for political independence, much more is GEO. THOMPSON worthy of our gratitude and love for the aid he has so generously given us in the moral

warfare against a system of oppression which threatens the subversion of all that our fath-The Abolitionists of the West have not ers achieved, disgraces our land in the eyes of the civilized world, and plunges millions of our brethren in the depths of degradation

> Resolved, That the Corresponding Sccretary is hereby instructed to forward to Mr. Thompson a copy of these resolutions; at there. Mr. Douglass savs: the same time assuring him of our hearty sympathy in the trials which his mission of love and good-will to our country has com-

ting him to visit Ohio before returning to his native land.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee spacious Methodist church was packed almost letter and resolutions. No answer has been of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, held as closely as the hold of a slave-ship, and hun- received from Mr. Thompson, but his neglect on the 13th of April, 1851, the following letdreds were obliged to retire without being able to write is doubtless to be attributed to his ter from the Editor of The Bugle was read: so much as to look in at the door. The official numerous engagements and the feeble state To the Executive Committee of the Western Anti-Slavery Society :

Editor's Resignation.

DEAR FRIENDS: At your meeting held March 2d a vote was passed by five yeas to three nays in favor of employing me to edit The Anti-Stavery Bugle for another year from the first of June next. It is now my duty to inform you Dear Friend-It is no less my pleasure than that after mature reflection, I have concluded my duty to forward you the enclosed resolu- not to accept the invitation thus extended to me. I fully appreciate the reasons (wholly of led, and held up to view the treachery of those ceutive Committee of the Western Anti-Slave- a pecuniary nature) which constrained the mi-Northern Representatives who abandoned the ry Society. I believe I may say without hesita- nority to vote against my re-engagement, and Wilmot Proviso and voted to pay Texas \$10,- tion that they express the unanimous sentiment which I fear operated to discourage some who voted in the affirmative; but, in view of all the co and in favor of the Fugitive Law. The utter country. Few of us have ever seen you, but circumstances, it has see and clear to my mind subserviency to the Slave Power of the Whig we are not unacquainted with your history nor that duty both to the cause and to myself de- He would work, he said, for the overthrow manded that I should resign my post. In doing so, however, I desire to acknowledge the kind- not required thereby to endorse opinions ness which I have ever received at the hands of stranger to most of you, but you received me as a friend and brother, and my cares and responto abolish the Slave Trade in the District of Co- greeted you from thousands of free hearts in sibilities have been made lighter by your hearthe Cradle of Liberty was drowned in the dis- ty co-operation and sympathy. How I have cordant and insulting shouts of the tools of the discharged the duties of the station to which only this difference, that the gangs of human Slave Power. But the contrast afforded by a your partiality called me, or whether my lacomparison of the recent outbreak of the pro- bors have been satisfactory to you or benefiday time. Mr. G. also spoke of the scenes he slavery spirit of Boston with the murderous ma- cial to the cause, it is not for me to say; but I had witnessed at Washington in connection lignity which prevailed there fifteen years ago, may at least derive pleasure from the reflection, that in my intercourse with you during the last girls and others; and while he dwelt upon these of our country is rapidly approaching the hour two years nothing has occurred to mar the things the sympathies of the audience for the of its final triumph, when the already impotent friendship which a common interest in a good cause so naturally inspires, and which I trust will long survive the dissolution of our official ties. I shall part from you and from many others in Ohio with sincere regret, with earnest wishes for your peace, prosperity and happiness, and in "full assurance of hope" of the speedy triumph of the cause in which we are joyful co-laborers. May yours be the faith that no mountains of difficulty can dishearten, yours the courage that is appalled by no danger, and by the press of that city, and so also are those yours the devotion that never tires in a good of Mr. Douglass and Mr. May. It can scarcely

> At the last meeting of the Committee I gave notice, that if I should not conclude to remain pathy between the Abolitionists of Canada and so far at least as they are represented by the in Ohio another year, it might be necessary for

Yours, fraternally, OLIVER JOHNSON.

On motion of Marius R. Robinson, seconded by Kersey G. Thomas, the following resolutions were unanimously passed, with the understanding that they should be pubdence of the true and good. No one, after see- Ohio, the vestibule of that magnificent WEST lished in The Bugle in connection with the

> Resolved, That this Committee have learned with deep regret that OLIVER JOHNSON has resolved to discontinue his connection with The Anti-Stavery Roote

Resolved, That his able and devoted labors among us, as Editor and Lecturer, during the last two years, have secured for him our respeet and given him a place in the warmest

Attest, JAMES BARNABY, Chiman.

Women's Rights Convention.

At a Convention of Women held in Salem in April last, it was resolved that we the women of York, hereby give notice that the Seventeenth Ohio will meet annually in Convention to consult upon and adopt measures for the removal Western Anti-Slavery Society, and with senti- of the various disabilities-political, social, religious, legal and pecuniary-to which women, as a class, are subjected, and from which result so much misery, degradation and crime.

The undersigned were appointed a Committee to issue a call and make necessary arrangements

As men and women have the same origin and destiny, and can therefore have no legitimate aims or interests independent of each other-as their relations and obligations are mutual-as n case M. R. Robinson should decline accept- cipation, have rendered his name illustrious the bonds that unite them are inevitable and indissoluble-as whatever degrades or ennobles one has a corresponding effect on the other-it is fitting that men should co-operate with us in our efforts at emancipation from the ignorance Resolved, That the riotous demonstrations and thraldom of ages. We therefore cordially invite all the friends of Self-Government and AKRON, Summit Co., on WEDNESDAY, 28th of May next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

To all the friends of Reform, in whatever department engaged, we say-Come, give us your presence and counsel. Give it for the sake of our cause. Give it because none of the kindlieducation and degraded by the opinions and customs of society. War will continue to devastate the nations-Slavery, political and personal, will crush humanity-Intemperance and Sensuality will pollute the earth, while so much of the moral power which should be arrayed against them is lost by the position Woman

C. D. SMALLEY, M. L. GILBERT. E. ROBINSON, Com. of Arrangements.

Anti-Slavery in Canada.

We find in The North Star an account of the recent visit of Messrs. George Thompson, Fred. erick Douglass and Samuel J. May to Toronto. It seems they were invited to visit that place by the Anti-Slavery Society recently formed

On the evening of our arrival, we attend. ed the Committee of the A. S. Society, the Rev. Dr. Willis in the chair. During the evening, a very engaging discussion took place respecting the different anti-slavery organizations of this country, and the occa sion was rendered thereby somewhat exciting as well as interesting. It was evident that some of the members of the Committee (perhaps all of them) had had their minds abused by misrepresentations of the character and opinions of William L. Garrison _ The spirit of detraction from one of the noblest advocates of emancipation has not been confined to our own shores, and the American Anti-Slavery Society, with its be neficent design and catholic platform, had shared the fate of its leader. The old charges of "ulterior objects," "sifting in extrane. ous topics,' 'infidelity,' 'socialism,' and what not, were here to be met upon the threshhold.

To this work, Messrs, May and Thompson earnestly applied themselves—vindicated the American Society from responsibility for he opinions of its individual members on subjects aside from slavery. Mr. Thompson showed himself to be a true friend of the absent, by nobly standing up for Mr The conversation was brisk on Garrison. both sides, and at times warm, yet good tempered. Rev. Dr. Willis displayed much magnanimity and catholicity of sentiment,of slavery with anybody, so long as he was

which he considered false and injuri It seems that the Committee had been in ommunication with the American and Far eign Anti-Slavery Society, and they had been dvised by the Secretary to subscribe for the National Era," as the best anti-slavery paper. Nothing, it seems, had been said of the National Anti-Slavery Standard," the Liberator," the "Pennsylvania Freeman. the "Anti-Slavery Bugle," and the "Liberty Party Paper," and we found the committe in need of much light as to the leading in strumentalities in the United States.

Mr. May gave a history of the separation of the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1840, which was listened to with attention by the Committee, and doubtless be dis much to remove the unfavorable impression entertained by the members of the Commit tee towards that Society.

The meeting of the Committee was closed by prayer, as is usual in meetings for philanthropic purposes among the British people The voice of earnest prayer for the freedor of the enslaved, is ever grateful to the feel ings of the true abolitionists.

The speeches of Mr. Thompson at Toronto are spoken of in the highest terms of culory be doubted that their visit has dissipated many prejudices and strengthened the bonds of symthose of the United States.

Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Ameriean Anti-Slavery Society.

By the 8th article of the Constitution, it is provided that 'the annual meeting of the Society shall be held each year at such time and place as the Executive Committee may direct." Hitherto, since the formation of the Society, the annual meeting has been uniformly held in the city of New York, and usually in the Broadway Tabernacle. So absolute, however, is the sway of the Slave Power in that city, and such the fear of mobocratic excesses, (stimulated by 'THE UNION COMMITTEE' on the one hand, and the lawless Rynnens and his crew on on the other.) that no meeting house or hall, in that great city, can be procured, either for the love of liberty or for gold, for the accommodation of the Society. Neither in the adjacent city of Brooklyn can any suitable building be obtained for this purpose.

Leaving these cities to the historical infamy which awaits them, the Executive Committee, in accordance with the urgent request of the friends of impartial liberty in Western New Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be held at SYRACUSE. (N. Y.,) on Wednesday, May 7th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M .- at which time and place they earnestly invite a full attendance of its members and iriends; believing that the crisis is such, in the conviction of every intelligent mind both as to the preservation of our own liberties and the emancipation of the millions who are still clanking the fetters of slavery, as to render needless any special appeal.

It is with great pleasure the Committee ansounce, that their distinguished and cloquent coadjutor, GEO. THOMPSON, M. P., has promised to give his attendance, and participate in the proceedings. The Rev. THEODORE PAR-KER, of Boston, has also signified his intention to be with us on the occasion, if practicable, as well as other able advocates of 'LIBERTY, EQUAL-ITY, FRATERNITY.' A series of meetings, of the most interesting and stirring character, may be confidently expected. Much reliance is placed on the readiness and determination of the friends of the cause at the West to improve this opportunity to commune with their brethren from the

In behalf of the Executive Committee, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Pres't-WENDELL PHILLIPS,
SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, } Secretaries.

Editors of papers are respectfully requestd to notify their readers of the time and place of holding this anniversary.

Meeting of Congregational Friends.

The Half-Yearly Meeting of Congregational Friends will be held in DUBLIN, Wayne Co., Ia., on the first Seventh day in the Fifth month, 1851. All those who are friendly to the objects which that organization has in view, and who desire to divest Religious Society of Superstition and Bigotry and make it a leading agent in promoting Practical Christianity, are earnesdy invited to attend. NO.

Pursuant to and enthusiast lem and vicini April 22d, 18

on address by the proceeding of the Fugitiv The meetin ment of Jack GOVE and CA. On motion. of the followi Chairman : D Reuben McM

The following by B. S. Jone

Cattell.

Written for to of J. R. G 1851.

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For Truth

He stoo And what By those His deeds ! By tryan They who Will ev The bonds GIDDING

OLIVER JOHN

Chairman, addr

JOSHUA R. GID

Committee of A have devolved duty of convey brief address, which were th compliance w fore this name charging this c serve of those acts of your p ly won for you shall utter no indiscriminate gathering are tions connects defiled by the some and ur demagogue m however rude

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Congress duri our country's you first took stagnant water tated by the awakened by from the caver slumbered, sw tains and valle their music the and causing the fear and rage. power of the crush the risin President inter overawe the when the halls nunciations of divine paternit beard pleading

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Pursuant to a Call previously issued, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Saof the Fugitive Slave Law.

Gove and Caroline Stanton Secretaries. On motion, a Business Committee, consisting of the following persons, was appointed by the Chairman : Dr. B. Stanton, Barelay C. Gilbert, Reuben McMillan, Oliver Johnson and J. D.

The following Hymn, written for the occasion by B. S. Jones, was then sung: HYMN,

Fritten for the Mass Meeting for the Reception of J. R. Giddings, held at Salem, April 22, 1851.

BY BENJ. S. JONES.

WHERE waves our nation's banner. Where screams our symbol-bird. The tyrant's loud hosanna In fearful tones is heard; For slavery's hateful altar Again is drenched with blood. While coward statesmen falter And call the Evil Good.

Truth in our streets is fallen! The poor are made a prey! Mercy in vain is calling, And Justice turns away; The deeds of hero-sires Their recreant children spurn, And Freedom's altar-fires With sickly pallor burn.

By Israel was given A city where might flee, By the avenger driven, The hapless refugee; Within our wide-spread borders No city can be found, But slavery's maranders Have claimed as hunting-ground.

Yet if our Southern neighbor Shall follow here the track Of 'fugitives from labor,' WE WILL NOT GIVE THEM BACK; No laws of Congress ever Shall blood-hounds make of us, For we will barter never Man's rights for slavery's curse.

And ferrently we greet him Who comes our souls to cheer; With joyful hearts we meet him, And bid him welcome here; A mark for tyrants given, He boldly dared the storm; For Truth, and Man, and Heaven, He stood erect and firm.

And what though he be hated By those who rob the poor, His deeds be execrated By tryants evermore? They who are near to perish Will ever bless his name, The bondman's heart shall cherish Gippings' undying fame.

OLIVER JOHNSON, being called upon by the Chairman, addressed Mr. Giddings as follows: JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS:

Honored Friend and Brother-The Committee of Arrangements for this occasion have devolved upon me the very agreeable duty of conveying to you, in the form of a brief address, the sentiments and feelings which were the source of the invitation in compliance with which you now appear before this numerous assembly. While in discharging this duty I must speak without reserve of those traits of character and those acts of your public life which have deservedly won for you a high place in our esteem, I shall atter no words of heartless adulation or indiscriminate praise. The objects of this gathering are two momentous, the associations connected with it too sacred to be defiled by the breath of flattery, or the fulsome and undiscerning panegyric of the demagogue and dissembler. My language, however rude and unpolished, shall at least be truthful and sincere—a simple and honest expression of sentiments which lie deep in the hearts of those who are here convened.

You have been a member of the American Congress during a most eventful period in our country's history. It was not long after you first took your seat in that body, that its tagnant waters began to be powerfully agitated by the winds of freedom, which, reavakened by the Anti-Slavery Movement from the caves in which they had so long slumbered, swept Southward from the mountains and valleys of the North, cheering by their music the despairing heart of the slave and causing the slaveholder to tremble with fear and rage. At that time, when the whole power of the Government was invoked to crush the rising spirit of Liberty, when the President interposed his official frowns to overawe the champions of Freedom, and when the halls of Congress echoed with denunciations of all who dared to question the divine paternity of Slavery, your voice was beard pleading for Justice according to the

Mass Meeting to Welcome Joshua firmly by the side of the immortal Adams in heavenly temper you have assaulted the R. Giddings. the struggle for the Right of Patition and the forming Committee for the results of Patition and the forming Committee for the Right of claiming freedom for the slaves of the Dis- man Conscience seared by the long practice trict of Columbia, and demanding that our of cruelty and crime, and fortified by centulem and vicinity convened at the Nation's Capital should no longer be made ries of corrupt legislation and the maxims of April 22d, 1851, at 10 clock, P. M., to listen to Nation's Capital should no longer be made April 22d, 1851, at 10 clock, 1. 3d, and the maxims of an address by Joshua R. Giddings in review of a mart for the traffic in human flesh and worldly expediency. It is for your intrepidian address by Joshua K. Organized bones. Not inapplicable to you at that time ty and unfaltering courage in this moral warthe Fugitive Stave Law.

The meeting was organized by the appoint- of Freedom has immortalized the name of that we would cheer your heart and strength-The meeting was organized the name ment of Jacob Heaton President and M. D. one of the successors of William Penn:

"Thank God for the token! one lip is still free One spirit untrammeled-unbending one knee Like the oak of the mountain, deep-rooted and Erect when the multitude bend to the storm;

When traitors to Freedom, and Honor, and God. Are bowed at an idol polluted with blood; When the recreant North has forgotten her trust, And the lip of her honor is low in the dust-Thank God, that one arm from the shackle is

Thank God, that one man as a freeman has

We have watched your course from that day to the present, and whatever we may think of your party preferences and affinities, whatever incidental mistakes any of us may think you have made, we are persuaded that your heart has always been fully and unreservedly on the side of Freedom. The emancipation of your oppressed and downtrodden countrymen and the deliverance of our land from the blight and curse of human bondage has been the leading object of you: public life. To the attainment of this noble end you have devoted your best energies and powers. To this you have held subordinate all mere party issues, all questions of bank, tariff, or whatever pertained to the financial policy of the Government and the pecuniary interests of the people. 'Dollars and dimes' have not been the fundamental articles in your political creed, nor has your soul been contaminated by the Atheism so often proinulgated from pulpit, press and forum which teaches that a nation may be exalted by unrighteousness and glorified by wrong. On all proper occasions-and they have been neither few nor far between-you have lifted up your voice, fearless alike of the threats of the slaveholder and the sneers of the Northern sycophant, in behalf of Justice and Liberty. No party edict, no denunciation from those in authority, nor even the gleam of the assassia's steel has been sufficient to deter you from the performance of, the duty to which you were sum noned by all the noble instincts of your nature and the voice of God in your own soul. It is for this that the tyrants and traitors of our land hate and abbor you; it is for this that we respect. love and honor you as one of the few whose bright example of political virtue and unswerving integrity has cheered us under circomstances well adeulated to test our confidence in truth and our reliance upon God .-Some of us, it is true, could not conscientiously stand where you have stood, even for the purpose of doing battle for the oppressed; but such are not, on that account, the less willing to acknowledge the value of exercise of your own judgment and upon

Above all, we thank you with our whole hearts for your fidelity to Freedom in the desperate conflicts of the Thirty-first Congress. The whole history of our Government affords no parallel to the treachery exhibited by many Northern Representatives in that body, who, elected under the most solemn promises to resist the further encroachments of slavery at whatever hazard, and to do all that could be Constitutionally effected for the overthrow of the hideons system, yet deliberately aided in removing every barrier to its extension over an imnense territory, and outraged not only the requirements of Justice but even the plainest principles of the Constitution by enacting a law offering new facilities for the recapture of Fugitive Slaves-a law which, for atrocious cruelty and wickedness, can find no parallel in the legislation of the world for half a century. The treachery of Arnold and Burr is the very acme of patriotic virtue compared with that of the false-hearted men who enacted and the President who sanctioned that law. We offer you to-day the tribute of our gratitude for your strenuous though unavailing efforts to prevent the passage of that diabolical statute. On this subject it would be easy to enlarge, but I must not forget that this is the very theme on which the people here assembled are impatient to hear your eloquent voice.

right to enter.

We greet you, not as a military hero and conqueror, nor as a partizan leader, but as a MAN who has done good service in the cause of Freedom and Humanity. The people whom you see before you were not summoned from their fields and workshops by roll of drum and the shrill voice of the ear-piercing fife, nor by any associations linking this occasion with 'the pomp and circumstance of of glorious war.' The laurels which encircle your brow, and which add lustre to your gray hairs, bear no stain of blood .-The contests in which they were won remind us not of devastated fields, cities sacked and burned, the groans of wounded and dying men, the lamentations of the widow and the despairing cry of the orphan. Oh! no. The weapons of your warfare were taken from the armory of the Prince of Peace. You have gone out to battle against the hosts of Op-

"With the mild arms of Truth and Love, Law of the Living God. Taking your place With these weapons of ethereal mould and Made mighty through the Living God."

Liberty of Speech, you went beyond him in the most impregnable of all castles, the hu-

It only remains for me, in behalf of the free hearts here convened, to give you this RIGHT HAND OF WELCOME. Accept it as a symbol of our confidence in your integrity, of our grateful appreciation of your services in the cause of Freedom and Humanity, and of our warm sympathy for you under all the trials and discouragements which ever wait upon those who seek to bring a Nation to repentance for its crimes. We believe with the lamented CHANNING, that "If it is a good thing to honor dead saints and the heroism of our fathers, it is a better thing to honor the saints of to-day, the live heroism of men who do the battle when the battle is all around us." The tyrants of the land may hate andpersecute you; political traitors and priestly parasites may brand you as a 'fanatic' and an 'incendiary'; you may be scorned by all that is mean and volgar and mobocratic in the country; but let not these things move you. "Is it not enough for the disciple that he be as his master and the servant as his lord?" If they have called Jesus Beelzebab, how much more shall they call those who in our age and generation attempt to follow in his footsteps? You may not live to witness the triumph of the cause to which so much of your life has been devoted; but a grateful posterity will do justice to your memory and water your grave with tears of thanksgiving:

"And, where the South wind lingers On Carolina's pines, Or falls the careless sunbeam Down Georgia's golden mines,-Where now beneath his burthen The toiling slave is driven .-Where now a tyrant's mockery Is offered unto Heaven,-

Where Mammon hath its altars Wet o'er with human blood, And pride and lust debases The workmanship of God,-There shall thy praise be spoken, Redeemed from falsehood's ban, When the fetters shall be broken, And the slave shall be a man.'

Mr. Gippings then proceeded to address the Meeting. He spoke for nearly two hours on the subject of the 'Peace Measures' (so called) Slave Law, and was listened to with intense interest by the crowded auditory. The officers of the meeting regret that no reporter was in attendance to give the whole community the benefit of a speech so replete with sound and noble entiments and instinct with anti-slavery life.

At the conclusion of Mr. Giddings's Speech, the Business Committee reported the following Resolutions, which were adopted by the meeting by a unanimous and hearty vote:

Resolved. That in Joshua R. Giddings we recognize the bold and able champion of human

your own responsibility, you have deemed it freedom. Resolved, That he has said no more in the American Congress than any man free himself and representing freemen would have said: that we have no fulsome praise to bestow upon him, satisfied that he has simply discharged his duty, and in saying this we convey all the censure and that body who have falsen short of him in manly rebakes of slavery and its encroachments.

Resolved, That we look upon the American influence, and as a necessary consequence, as essentially corrupt; that the people have it in law, and for the supremacy of the law itself. their power to purify that body, and redeem our national character, both by moral sussion and through the ballot box.

Resolved. That we view a recent law of that ody known as the "Fujitice Law" or "Slace Catching made Easy," as the most infamous act of any Legislative body, and for ourselves, with all becoming modesty and deference to the opinwe will soar above them, choosing rather to obey the " Hither Law."

Resolved, That the recent effort to put down agitation on the subject of slavery presents not only to the abolitionist but to the friends of free government an alarming prospect, that imperiously calls upon the friends of freedom to lay aside all differences of opinion in regard to modes of action, and unitedly and individually use all their influence to enlighten and purify public sentiment, so as to secure to themselves and their posterity the inestimable right to freedom of speech and the liberty of the press.

The question coming up, whether the people of this community will suffer any of their citizens to be carried into slavery, the following stanza was read from the Hymn sung at the commencement of the meeting, and it was adopted as the sense of the meeting, by a unanimous and hearty vote:

Yet if our Southern neighbor Shall follow here the track Of 'fugitives from labor,' WE WILL NOT GIVE THEM BACK: No laws of Congress ever Shall blood-hounds make of us, For we will barter never

Man's rights for slavery's curse. On motion of William McClain, a vote was passed thanking the Trustees of the M. E. Church for their kindness in granting the use of their Church for the meeting.

It was voted that the proceedings of this

JACOB HEATON, President. M. D. Gove, CAROLINE STANTON. Secretaries.

The Christian Mirror, a religious paper, published at Portland, Maine, and edited by Rev. Asa Cummings, the biographer of the celebrated Edward Payson, has come out in a strong defence of the Fugitive Law, and now publishes the laws of the United States "by authority!" What sort of Christianity does such a 'Mirror' reflect?

Religion and Politics.

rapidly advancing to that point of enlightenment and moral energy at which it will become victorious over the system of human chattelization, is seen in the fact, which cannot have escaped the attention of any careful reader of the newspapers, that pulpits and ecclesiastical bodies which have long maintained a guilty silence on the subject, have at length been galvanized into at least he appearance of life, and compelled, for the sake of their own credit and reputation, if from no higher motive, to swell the stream of moral indignation which, bursting sponaneously from the hearts of the honest yeonanry of the North, is dashing its waves against the Bloodhound Law recently enacted by Congress. The cool diabolism of that law has been as a trump of resurrection counding in the ears of the dead Conservatism of the American Pulpit, compelling it for the moment to cast aside its shroud of conventional decencies' and utter words of emonstrance against our Nation's blackest Crime and of sympathy for the flying bond-The measure which our crafty politicians intended for an opiate to the national conscience, and which they hoped would fall the people into a permanent and deathlike torpor, has caused an explosion so startling as to drive 'sleep from the eves and slumber from the eyelids' of Somnolency The mortification and despair of the pro-

slavery politicians and presses, now that they find themselves the victims of their own baseness and cupidity-compelled, like Haman, to dangle from their own gibbet-are too overpowering to be concealed, and form a spectacle too interesting to be overlooked by the philanthropic observer. Of the whole tribe of political journals whose interest in Cott on invariably submerges and overwhelms all regard for Conscience, no one-not even Bennett's Herald-has found a 'lower deep' of baseness and servility than the New York Express. Its principal Editor is a member of Congress, of whose course the very best that can be said is, that, after he had sold himself to the Slave Power, he played the 'artful dodger' and meanly shrunk from casting his vote in favor of the Fugitive Law .-That such a creature, writhing under the retukes of an awakened Pulpit, should put on the airs of a moral instructor and set himself to the task of defining the relations of Religion to Politics, is just as natural as the of the last Congress, particularly the Fugitive cry of 'stop thief' from the mouth of the rogue who, with his pockets full of plunder. sees the sheriff at his heels. That he should shriek out his despondency over the disastrous failure of measures which he fondly expected would be fatal to the friends of liberty and humanity, is precisely what we might naturally anticipate. Its wailing, however, is music in our ears. Listen to

the doleful strain: scotched the snake, not killed it." We are not disposed unnecessarily to alarm the people by the too frequent allusion to or discussion of questions connected with the institution of slavery. But when, at a moment like the present, the demand is made from more than a hundred influential presses at the North, and FROM A VAST MAJORITY OF THE indignation we feel upon those representatives in PULPITS OF THE FREE STATES, that a law must be repealed by Congress, and that Congress must be flooded with petitions to ensure that reneal, it is time to speak out with ongress as completely under the slaveholding one voice for the sacredness of the Constitution which required the enactment of the

If the passage of the Fugitive Bill and its accompaniments has 'scotched' the abolition movement, we think the 'killing' must be a most delightful operation to the victims, and would therefore beg the executioners to finish up their work as speedily as possible.ions of the Stuarts, Websters and other worthies, Death, if such be its character, is not the 'king of terrors,' but the prince of immortal hopes and perennial joys-the harbinger of universal Emancipation! If the 'scotching' process has roused from their lethargy ' more than a hundred influential presses' and 'a vast majority of the pulpits of the Free States,' what will become of that 'sacred Constitution' when the Abolition monster gets his death-wound?

But the Express, as we have intimated above, offers its solemn admonitions to the pulpit, and defines the boundaries within which its rebukes, of sin must be circumscribed. Listen again:

There would be less occasion for this if political questions were confined to political parties, or to men voting for public officers and who hold public offices; but the pulpit, in many parts of our land, is turned into the forum. Instead of the gospel of Jesus Christ, human laws and human governments are made the main topics of pulpit fulminations. The law of hate is made to take the place of the law of love. The polemics of the divine have been turned into the bitter denunciations of that constitution which gives to religion its freedom, to the press its power of utterance, and to men the freedom of speech. Instead of the theology of the Bible, we have the theology of a body of political priests, who set themselves up as the advocates of meeting be published in the papers of the "a higher law" than the Bible, or of the observance of those human decrees which it every where sanctions and commands. Alas for pure and undefiled religion, when the examples of the Saviour of mankind and all the holy precepts of religion are thus set at nought and trampled under foot! No wonder that true Christian men mourn over the waste places of the earth, and over the lukewarmness of those calling themselves Christian teachers. Not so taught the prophets of the Old Testament nor the apostles of the New. Not so taught the men who escaped from the political and religious persecutions of the old world, in order to plant a kingdom

of toleration and righteousness in the new. * How stands the case with many One of the most cheering evidences that who are set apart as the teachers of God's Public Opinion on the Slavery Question is laws? They-we speak of course only of the offenders-proclaim that God's law is repugnant to the very Government which makes God supreme, by making a respect for religion and religious rights and duties the very basis of its action. They believe not only in "a higher law" than the constitution, but in a higher than the Divine law, which

> commands obedience to human laws. Farewell to all true religion if the spirit of the pulpit, as we refer to it, is to be iuterpreted as the spirit of true religion. Ind of prayers for men's welfare, eternal or temporial-instead of that love to God and Columbiana county suffered enough for the men which is the genius of Christianityinstead of rendering to Casar the things est in the cause of education? All who are which are Cæsar's, and to God the things satisfied of this are very respectfully invited to which are God's-we behold the spirit of meet in New Lisbon, on Saturday, 10 1-2 o'clock, fraternal discord, hate, vengeance, and moral A. M., May 3d., for the purpose of taking active as well as political dissolution.

ter for itself and the cause it aims to serve that it should forever remain silent. Its ideas of the province of the pulpit must have been derived from the man who eulogized his minister by declaring that he never meddled either with politics or religion! It is hard no doubt, that the makers of the laws should be held amenable to the MORAL SENTIMENT of the people, but we don't see how it is to be helped. We know no way by which our politicians can exempt 'human laws and human governments' from the 'fulminations' of a truly Christian pulpit, except by taking good care that those laws and governments do not outrage the first principles of the gospel of Jesus Christ. Does the Express suppose that the government can enter into the business of man-hunting and kidnapping, and summon the whole people to its aid, and then shield itself from the rebuke of the ministers of Christ under the plea that its villainy is political? If so, it underrates the intelligence of the age. There was a time, before abolition was old enough to be 'scotched,' when that plea was effectual, but it will not

Our fanatical dreams had taught us that Religion, with its blessed freedom, was the gift of God-that liberty of speech and the press descended from Heaven! But it seems we were mistaken. It is the Constitution which confers these invaluable gifts upon men. Taking the declarations of the Express as conclusive on this head, we are still puzzled to understand how the freedom of religion, of speech and the press could emanate from the same Constitution which allows and devolves upon the North the duty of as an eminently successful Teacher of the Spencatching and returning to the South her flyng chattels.

We had thought, too, that the Bible inculcated the duty of obeying God rather than nent, and the Apostles of the New' were as a lecturer, fine French Manikin and Skelethe victims of cruel persecution for acting the subject interesting to all who may attend upon this principle and refusing obedience his Course. Other Scientific Lectures will be to human laws which contravened the 'higher law' of Heaven. We are quite sure that cal, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus, ve have read in some ancient book an ac- Outline Maps, Itistorical Charts, Anatomical count of one Daniel who was cast into a den of lions because he could not so far 'conquer his prejudices' as to stop praying in ance, unless prevented by Sickness, or urgent obedience to a governmental mandate, and of three other men who were put in a very het place because they would not fall down before a certain image at the bidding of the King, but obstinately and fanatically persisted in worshiping the true God. We have, too, a vague impression, that the Jews, when they sought to release Barabbas and imbrue their hands in the blood of Jesus, said to the their hands in the blood of Jesus, said to the ology, &c.,
Roman Governor, "We have A LAW, and by The Latin and Greek Languages, the Highthat law he ought to die;" and it puzzles us to understand why the Apostles should have denounced them as murderers merely for observing one of those 'human decrees.' which, according to the Express, 'the Bible everywhere sanctions and commands.' But perhaps we shall be wise enough one of these days to fathom this and other similar mysteries.

Appointments for Mrs. Coe.

We announce with great satisfaction that Mrs. EMMA R. Coe is expected to lecture on the subicet of Woman's Position, Duties, Education, &c., at the following times and places:

Deerfield, Monday, April 28. Rarenna, Tuesday and Wednesday April 29 and 30.

Randolph, Friday, May 1. Mariboro, Sunday and Monday, May 4 and 5. Mount Union, Wednesday, May 7. Canton, Friday and Saturday, May 9. Massilion, Monday and Tuesday, May 12 and

Wooster, Thursday and Friday, 15 and 16. Litchfield, Tuesday and Wednesday 20 and 21. Akron, Friday 23.

Friends of the cause in the above places may appoint the meetings for afternoon or evening as they may think best.

Every Body Run this Way!! HAVING moved and re-fitted our Shop, we feel safe in saying that we will be able to

give entire satisfaction in the way of Shaving, Hair Dressing, and Shampooning, to all of our old customers, and as many new ones as may favor us with a call. Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a

liberal share of the public patronage. With Razors sharp, and chairs that's easy-In shaving we'll be sure to please ye; Combs that's ready, with seissors keen, We cut your hair both sleek and clean : If your head is coated with dandruf, Give us a trial with our shampooing stuff, And if you doubt at all and wish to see, Call at Ambler's Block, just number three! LEE & JOHNSON. Salem April 12, 1851.

Agents for the Bugle.

The following named persons are requested and authorized to act as agents for the Bugle in their respective localities.

Chas. Douglass, Berea, Cuyahoga county, Ohio Timothy Woodworth, Litchfield, Medina co., O Win. Payne, Richfield, Summit co., Ohio. T. E. Bonner, Adrien, Michigan,

To the Teachers and Friends of Education in Columbiana Co.

HAS not the time come when more can b done for the proper education of the children of our Common Schools? Have not the schools o want of experienced teachers and general intermeasures for establishing a Teacher's Institute, to be held in this county some time next fall-If the Express can't contrive to talk with and also to take into consideration the various more coherency than this, it surely were bet- plans which may be suggested for the elevation nd advancement of the schools of our county. There is talent and ability enough in Columbiana county, to bring the schools to an elevation as high as that of the best schools in our State. Let every teacher just consider that he s a component part of that body possessing that talent and that power.

Turn out, Ladies and Gentlemen-all who

ave a spark of interest in the correct education DAVID PARSONS, of our youth.

Superintendent Wellscille Union Schools. WM. McCLAIN, Principal Salem Institute. R. McMILLON, Superintendent New Lisbon Schools. J. MARKHAM. Teacher Select School, Hanover. L. T. PECK.

FOR SALE

A FIRST RATE BUGGY with Iron Axels, and two superior Fanning Mills, all entirely new. Enquire of JAMES BARNABY. Salem, Feb. 22, 1851.

Estate of Jacob Shriver, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subseriers have been appointed and qualified as administrators on the Estate of Jacob Shriver late of Columbiana County, Ohio, dec'd. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estato will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement within

JOSEPH ESTEP, Executors.

SALEM INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution, located in SALEM, Columbiana County, Ohio, will continue its operations, under the care of the subscriber. The Building is commodious, with Study and Recitation Rooms. The services of Gentlemen well qualified to aid in teaching, have been secured. arrangement has been made with Mr. J. W. one portion of the people to enslave another LUSK, well known in various parts of this State. cerian System of Penmanship, to give a Course of Lessons in that art during each term of the coming year. A series of Lectures on ANA-TOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE, will be delivered during the next term, and probably during each term of the year. by Dr. nen-that the Prophets of the Old Testa- R. H. MACK of Cleveland, whose experience

The Institution is furnished with Philosophi-Plates, a Surveyor's Compass, and a well select-

Students must be punctual in their attendduties. The Course of Instruction shall be thorough and practical.

TUITION PER QUARTER OF ELEVEN WEEKS. To be paid either during or Promptly at the Close of the Term.

Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, The Elements, of Algebra, Geometry, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Anatomy, Physi-

er Branches of Mathematics, with their application to Natural Philosophy and Astronomy,-Book-Keeping by Double

Entry, &c., Attending both Mr. Lusk's Course in Permanship, and Dr. Mack's Lectures, Extra, 1,00 Phonography and Phonotypy will be taught without extra charge.

Literary exercises shall receive due attention. Board, including Lights, Fuel and Study Room, can be had in respectable families in the village and vicinity, at \$1,12 1 -2 to \$1,25 pc week, -and Rooms obtained for those who wish to board themselves. Books and Stationary can be had in Salem.

Any other information in reference to the School, Board, Rooms, &c., can be had by addressing the subscriber, or Barnaby & Whinery. Book-Sellers. The next Term of 13 weeks, will com-

mence March 31st, 1851. WM. McCLAIN. March 8, 1851.

Anti-Slavery Songs! WE have about 1500 copies of our selection

of Anti-Slavery Songs on hand, which we will sell Wholesale and Retail; orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to Aug. 10, 1850.] I. TRESCOTT, & Co.

JAMES BARNABY, PLAIN & FASHIONABLE TAILOR!

Cutting done to order, and all work Warranted, North side, Main Street, two doors East of the Salem Bookstore.

Dental Surgery.

J. W. WALKER, would announce to his ends, and the public generally, that he is prepared to execute all work in the above profeson, that may be intrusted to him. New Lyme, Aug. 17th, 1850.

DAVID WOODRUFF,

Manufacturer of Carriages, Buggies, Sulkies, & A general assortment of carriage onstantly n hand, made of the best me erial mid in the neatest style. All vork wan nited Shop on Main stre :t. Sa.ez , O.

C. DONALDSON & Co. Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants. KEEP constantly on hand a general assorts ent of HARDWARE and CUTLERY. No 18, Main Street, Cincinnati. January, 1849.

Constitution of the State of Ohio.

[Continued from First Page.] aid of, any individual association or corporation whatever; nor shall the State ever hereafter become a joint owner, or stockholder, in any company or association, in this State, or elsewhere, formed for any purpose what-

Sec. 5. The State shall never assume the debts of any county, city, town, or township, or of any corporation whatever, unless such debt shall have been created to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the

Sec. 6. The General Assembly shall never authorize any county, city, town, or township, by vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any joint stock company, corporation, or association whatever; or to raise money for, or loan its credit to, or in aid of, any such company, corporation, or association.

Sec. 7. The faith of the State being pledged for the payment of its public debt, in order to provide therefor, there shall be created a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and, annually, to reduce the principal thereof, by a sum not less than one hundred thousand dollars, increased yearly, and each and every year, by compounding, at the rate of six per cent. per annum. The said sinking fund shall consist, of the net annual income of the public works and stocks owned by the State, of any other funds or resources that are, or may be, provided by law, and of such further sum, to be raised by taxation, as may be required for the purposes aforesaid.

Sec. 8. The Auditor of State, Secretary of State, and Attorney General, are hereby created a board of commissioners, to be styled, "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund."

Sec. 9. The commissioners of the sinking fund shall, immediately preceding each regular session of the General Assembly, make an estimate of the probable amount of the fund, provided for in the seventh section of this article, from all sources except from taxation, and report the same, together with all their proceedings relative to said fund and the public debt, to the Governor, who shall transmit the same with his regular message, to the General Assembly; and the General Assembly shall make all necessary pro-vision for raising and disbursing said sinking fund, in pursuance of the provisions of

this article. Sec. 10. It shall be the duty of the said Commissioners faithfully to apply said fund, together with all moneys that may be, by the General Assembly, appropriated to that object, to the payment of the interest, as it becomes due, and the redemption of the principal of the public debt of the State, excepting only, the school and trust funds held by the State.

Sec. 11. The said Commissioners shall, semi-annually, make a full and detailed report of their proceedings to the Governor, who shall, immediately, cause the same to be published, and shall also communicate the same to the General Assembly, forthwith, if it be in session, and if not, then at its first session after such report shall be made,

Sec. 12. So long as this State shall have public works which require superintendence, there shall be a Board of Public Works, to consist of three members, who shall be elected by the people, at the first general election after the adoption of this Constitution, one for the term of one year, one for the term of two years, and one for the term of three years; and one member of said Board shall be elected annually thereafter, who shall hold his office for three years.

Sec. 13. The powers and duties of said Board of Public Works, and its several members, and their compensation, shall be such as now are, or may be prescribed by

ARTICLE IX.

MILITIA.

Sec. 1. All white male citizens, residents of this State, being eighteen years of age, and under the age of forty five years, shall be enrolled in the militia, and perform military duty, in such manner, not incompatible with the Constitution and laws of the United States, as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. Majors General, Brigadiers eral, Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, Captains, and Subalterns, shall be elected by the persons subject to military duty, in

their respective districts. Sec. 3. The Governor shall appoint the Adiotant General, Quarter Master General, and such other staff officers, as may be provided for by law. Majors General, Brigadiers General, Colonels or Commandants of Regiments, Battalions, or Squadrons, shall, severally, appoint their staff, and Captains shall appoint their non-commissioned officers

and musicians. Sec. 4. The Governor shall commission all officers of the line and staff, ranking as such; and shall have power to call forth the suppress insurrection, and repel invasion.

Sec. 5. The General Assembly shall provide, by law, for the protection and safe keeping of the public arms.

ARTICLE X.

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATIONS. SEC. 1. The General Assembly shall pro-

vide, by law, for the election of such county ring the decennial period. and township officers as may be necessary. SEC. 2. County officers shall be elected on the second Tuesday of October, until oth-

may be provided by law. office of Sheriff, or County Treasurer, for Senators each county or district shall be en-Tears.

Sec. 4. Township officers shall be elected on the first Monday of April, annually, by manner as shall be directed by law, the qualified electors of their respective townships, and shall hold their offices for one year, from the Monday next succeeding their election, and until their successors are

qualified. Sec. 5. No money shall be drawn from any county or township treasury, except by

Sec. 6. Justices of the peace, and county and township officers, may be removed, in such manner and for such cause, as shall be

SEC. 7. The Commissioners of Counties, the trustees of Townships, and similar boards, shall have such power of local taxation, for police purposes, as may be prescri-

ARTICLE XI.

APPORTIONMENT. Sec. 1. The apportionment of this State for members of the General Assembly, shall be made every ten years, after the year one of the State, as ascertained by the federal census, or in such other mode as the General Assembly may direct, shall be divided by the number "One Hundred," and the quotient shall be the ratio of representation in the House of Representatives, for ten years next succeeding such apportionment.

Sec. 2. Every county, having a popula-tion equal to one half of said ratio, shall be entitled to one representative; every county, containing said ratio, and three-fourths over, shall be entitled to two Representatives; every county, containing three times said ratio, shall be entitled to three Representatives; and so on, requiring after the first two, an entire ratio for each additional Representa-

SEC. 3. When any county shall have a fraction above the ratio, so large, that being multiplied by five, the result will be equal to one or more ratios, additional Representatives shall be apportioned for such ratios, among the several sessions of the decennial period, in the following manner: If there be only one ratio a Representative shall be allotted to the fifth session of the decennial period; if there are two ratios, a Represenative shall be allotted to the fourth and third sessions, respectively; if three, to the third, second, and first sessions, respectively; if four to the fourth, third, second, and first ssions, respectively.

Sec. 4. Any county, forming with another county or counties, a Representative district, during one decennial period, if it have acquired sufficient population at the next decennial period, shall be entitled to a separate representation, if there shall be left, in the district from which it shall have been separated, a population sufficient for a Representative; but no such change shall be made, except at the regular decennial period

for the apportionment of Representatives. Sec. 5. If, in fixing any subsequent ratio, a county, previously entitled to a separate representation, shall have less than the number required by the new ratio for a Representative, such county shall be attached to the county adjoining it, having the least number of inhabitants; and the representation of the district, so formed, shall be determined as herein provided.

Sec. 6. The ratio for a Senator shall, forver hereafter, be ascertained, by dividing the whole population of the State, by the

number thirty-five. Sec. 7. The State is hereby divided into thirty-three Senatorial districts, as follows: the county of Hamilton shall constitute the first Senatorial district; the counties of Butler and Warren, the second; Montgomery and Preble, the third; Clermont and Brown, the fourth; Greene, Clinton and Fayette, the fifth; Ross and Highland, the sixth; Adams, Pike, Scioto and Jackson, the seventh; Lawrence, Gallia, Meigs and Vinton, the eighth; Athens, Hocking and Fairfield, the ninth; Franklin and Pickaway, the tenth; Clark, Champaign and Madison, the eleventh; Miami, Darke and Shelby, the twelfth; Logan, nion, Marion and Hardin, the thirteenth; Washington and Morgan, the fourteenth; Muskingum and Perry, the fifteenth; Delaware and Licking, the sixteenth; Knox and Morrow, the seventeenth: Coshocton and Tuscarawas, the eighteenth; Guernsey and Monroe, the nineteenth; Belmont and Harrison, the twentieth; Carroll and Stark, the twenty-first: Jefferson and Columbiana, the twenty-second: Trumbull and Mahoning, the twenty-third; Ashtabula, Lake and Geauga, the twenty-fourth; Cuyahoga, the twentyfifth; Portage and Summit, the twenty-sixth; Medina and Lorain, the twenty-seventh; Wayne and Holmes, the twenty-eighth; Ashland and Richland, the twenty-ninth; Huron, Erie, Sandusky and Ottawa, the thirtieth; Seneca, Crawford and Wyandot, the thirty-first; Mercer, Auglaize, Allen, Vanwert, Paulding, Defiance and Williams, the thirty-second; and Hancock, Wood, Lucas, Fulton, Henry and Putnam, the thirtythird. For the first decennial period, after

districts shall be entitled to one Senator, except the first district, which shall be entitled to three Senators. Sec. 8. The same rules shall be applied, in apportioning the fractions of Senatorial districts, and in annexing districts, which may hereafter have less than three-fourths

the adoption of this constitution, each of said

of a Senatorial ratio, as are applied to Representative districts. Sec. 9. Any county forming part of a Senatorial district, having acquired a population equal to a full senatorial ratio, shall be made separate Senatorial district, at any regular decennial apportionment, if a full Senatorial ratio shall be left in the district from which

it shall be taken. Sec. 10. For the first ten years, after the Militia, to execute the laws of the State, to year one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, the apportionment of Representatives shall be as provided in the schedule, and no change shall ever be made in the principles of representation, as herein established, or, in the Senatorial districts, except as above provided. All territory, belonging to a county at the time of any apportionment, shall, as to the right of representation and suffrage, remain an integral part thereof, du-

Sec. 11. The Governor, Auditor, and Secretary of State, or any two of them, shall, at least six months prior to the October elecerwise directed by law, by the qualified elec- tion, in the year one thousand eight hundred tors of each county, in such manner, and for and sixty one, and, at each decennial period such term, not exceeding three years, as thereafter, ascertain and determine the ratio of representation, according to the decennial Sec. 3. No person shall be eligible to the census, the number of Representatives and more than four years, in any period of six titled to elect, and for what years, within the next ensuing ten years, and the Governor shall cause the same to be published, in such

JUDICIAL APPORTIONMENT.

SEC. 12. For Judicial purposes, the State hall be apportioned as follows: The county of Hamilton, shall constitute the first district, which shall not be subdivided; and the Judges therein, may hold separate

The counties of Butler, Preble and Darke, ting required for the Executive and other deshall constitute the first subdivision, Montgomery, Miami and Champaign, the second, and Warren, Clinton, Greene, and Clark, the third subdivision, of the second district; and togeth-

courts, or separate sittings of the same court, at

er, shall form such district. The counties of Shelby, Auglaize, Allen, Hardin, Logan, Union and Marion shall consti-

and Fulton, the second, and Wood, Seneca, | Hancock, Wyandot and Crawford, the third subdivision, of the third district; and, together, shall form such district.

The counties of Lucas, Ottawa, Sandusky, Eric and Huron, shall constitute the first subthousand eight hundred and fifty one, in the division, Lorain, Medina and Summit, the secfollowing manner: The whole population ond, and the county of Cuyahoga, the third subdivision, Lorain, Medina and Summit, the second, and the county of Cuyahoga, the third subdivision, of the fourth district; and, together, shall form such district.

The counties of Clermont, Brown and Adams, hall constitute the first subdivision, Highland, Ross, and Favette, the second : and Pickaway, Franklin and Madison, the third subdivision, of the fifth district; and, together, shall form such The counties of Licking, Knox and Delaware,

shall constitute the first subdivision, Morrow, Richland and Ashland, the second, and Wayne, Holmes and Coshocton, the third subdivision, of the sixth district; and, together, shall form such district. The counties of Fairfield, Perry and Hocking,

Vinton, Pike, Scioto and Lawrence, the second, and Gallia, Meigs, Athens and Washington, the third subdivision, of the seventh district; and, together, shall form such district. The counties of Muskingum and Morgan, shall constitute the first subdivision, Guernsey, Belmont and Monroe, the second, and Jefferson,

shall constitute the first subdivision, Jackson,

of the eighth district; and, together, shall form such district. The counties of Stark, Carroll and Columbiana, shall constitute the first subdivision, Trumbull, Portage and Mahoning, the second, and Geauga, Lake and Ashtabula, the third subdivision, of the ninth district; and, together, shall

Harrison and Tuscarawas, the third subdivision,

form such district. Sec. 13. The General Assembly shall attach any new counties, that may hereafter be erected, shall be most convenient.

ARTICLE XII. FINANCE AND TAXATION.

SEC. 1. The levying of taxes, by the poll, is l Assembly shall never levy a pell tax, for ounty or State purposes.

Sec. 2. Laws shall be passed, taxing, by a miform rule, all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise; and also all real and personal property, according to its true value in mongy; but buryg grounds, public school houses, houses used xelusively for public worship, institutions of purely public charity, public property used exclusively for any public purpose; and personal property, to an amount not exceeding in value wo hundred dollars, for each individual, may, by general laws, be exempted from taxation: but, all such laws shall be subject to alteration or repeal; and the value of all property, so exempted, shall, from time to time, tained and published, as may be directed by law. Sec. 3. The General Assembly shall provide, y law, for taxing the notes and bills discounted purchased, moneys loaned, and all other prorty, effects, or dues, of every description,

lways bear a burden of taxation, equal to that imposed on the property of individuals. Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall provide or raising revenue, sufficient to defray the excenses of the State, for each year, and also a

without deduction,) of all Banks, now exist-

ig, or hereafter created, and of all bankers, so

at all property employed in banking, shall

ufficient sum to pay the interest on the State SEC. 5. No tax shall be levied, except in pursuance of law; and every law imposing a tax, shall state, distinctly, the object of the same, to

which only, it shall be applied. Sec. 6. The State shall never contract any debt for purposes of internal improvement.

ARTICLE XIII.

Sec. 1. The General Assembly shall pass no pecial act conferring corporate powers. eneral laws; but all such laws may, from time time, be altered or repealed.

Sec. 3. Dues from corporations shall be secured, by such individual liability of the stockholders, and other means, as may be prescribed by law; but, in all cases, each stockholder shall liable, over and above the stock by him or her owned, and any amount unpaid thereon, to further sum, at least equal in amount to such

SEC. 4. The property of corporations, now exing or hereafter created, shall forever be subet to taxation, the same as the property of inviduals.

Sec. 5. No right of way shall be appropriaed to the use of any corporation, until full comensation therefor be first made in money, or irst secured by a deposit of money, to the owner, irrespective of any benefit from any improvement proposed by such corporation: which pensation shall be ascertained by a jury of welve men, in a court of record, as shall be precribed by law.

Sec. 6. The General Assembly shall provide for the organization of cities, and incorporated villages, by general laws; and restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, ontracting debts and loaning their credit, so as to prevent the abuse of such power.

Sec. 7. No act of the General Assembly, authorizing associations with banking powers, shall take effect; until it shall be submitted to the people, at the general election next suc-ceeding the passage thereof, and be approved y a majority of all the electors, voting at such

ARTICLE XIV. JURISPRUDENCE.

Sec. 1. The General Assembly, at its first sion after the adoption of this Constitution, shall provide for the appointment of three Commissioners, and prescribe their tenure of office, compensation, and the mode filling vacancies in

said commission. Sec. 2. The said commissioners shall revise. eform, simplify and abridge, the pactice, pleadngs, forms and proceedings of the Courts of record of this State; and, as far as practicable and et forms of action at law, now in use, and for the administration of justice by a uniform mentioned courts, after the second Monday between law and equity.

Sec. 3. The proceedings of the Commissioners shall, from time to time, be reported to the General Assembly, and be subject to the action of that body.

ARTICLE XV. MISCELLANEOUS.

Sec. 1. Columbus shall be the seat of govern-

ment, until otherwise directed by law. Sec. 2. The printing of the laws, Journals, bills, legislative documents and papers for each branch of the General Assembly, with the printive officers, and in such manner, as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. An accurate and detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money, the several amounts paid, to whom, and tute the first subdivision, Mercer, Van Wert, on what account, shall, from time to time, be Putnam, Paulding, Defiance, Williams, Henry published, as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 4. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this State, unless he pos-

sess the qualifications of an elector. Sec. 5. No person who shall hereafter fight a duel, assist in the same as second, or send, accept, or knowingly carry, a challenge therefor,

shall hold any office in this State.

Sec. 6. Lotteries, and the sale of lottery tickets, for any purpose whatever, shall forever be prohibited in this State.

SEC. 7. Every person chosen or appointed to any office under this State, before entering upon the discharge of its duties, shall take an oath or affirmation, to support the Constitution of the United States, and of this State, and also an

SEC. 8. There may be established, in the Secretary of States Office, a bureau of statistics, under such regulations as may be prescribed by

ARTICLE XVI. AMENDMENTS.

Sec. 1. Either branch of the General Assembly may propose amendments to this constitution; and, if the same shall be agreed to, by three-fifths of the members elected to each House, such proposed amendments shall be entered on the journals, with the yeas and nays, and shall be published in at least one newspaper in each county of the State, where a newspaper is published, for six months preceding the next election for Senators and Representatives, at which time the same shall be submitted to the electors, for their approval or rejection; and if a majority of the electors, voting at such election, shall adopt such amendments, the same shall become a part of the Constitution. When more than one amendment shall be submitted at the same time, they shall be so submitted, as to enable the electors to vote on each amend-

ment, separately. SEC. 2. Whenever two-thirds of the memto such districts, or subdivisions thereof, as bers elected to each branch of the General Assembly, shall think it necessary to call a Convention, revise, amend, or change this Con stitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote, at the next election for members of the General Assembly, for or against a Convention; grevious and oppressive; therefore, the Gener- and if a majority of all the electors, voting a said election, shall have voted for a Convention, the General Assembly shall, at their next session, provide, by law, for calling the same. The Convention shall consist of as many members as the House of Representatives, who shall be chosen in the same manner, and shall meet within three months after their election, for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 3. At the general election, to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and in each twentieth year thereafter. the question: "Shall there be a Convention to evise, alter, or amend the Constitution," shall be submitted to the electors of the State; and, in case a majority of all the electors, voting at such election, shall decide in favor of a Convention, the General Assembly, at its next session shall provide, by law, for the election of dele gates, and the assembling of such Convention, as is provided in the preceding section; but no amendment of this Constitution, agreed upon b any Convention, assembled in pursuance of the article, shall take effect, until the same shall have been submitted to the electors of the State. and adopted by a majority of those voting

SCHEDULE.

Sec. 1. All laws of this State, in force on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, not inconsistent with this Constitution, shall continue in force until amended or repealed.

Sec. 2. The first election for members of the General Assembly, under this Constitution, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one.

Sec. 3. The first election for Governor, tenant Governor, Auditor, Treasurer, and Secretary of State and Attorney General, shall be held on the second Tuesday of Sec. 2. Corporations may be formed under October, one thousand eight hundred and fity one. The persons, holding said offices on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, shall continue therein, until the second Monday of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty two. Sec. 4. The first election for Judges of the supreme court, courts of common pleas, and probate courts, and Clerks of the courts of common pleas, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and the official term of said Judges and clerks, so elected, shall commence on the second Monday of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty two. Judges and clerks of the courts of common pleas and supreme court, in office on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, shall continue in office with their present powers and duties, until the second Monday of February, one thou-

> or proceeding, pending in any of the courts of this State, shall be affected by the adoption of this Constitution. Sec. 5. The Register and Receiver of the land office, Directors of the Penitentiary, Directors of the Benevolent Institutions of the State, the State Librarian, and all other officers, not otherwise provided for in this Constitution, in office on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and two Representatives, in each session of the fifty one, shall continue in office, until their terms expire, respectively, unless the Gener-

sand eight hundred and fifty two. No suit

al Assembly shall otherwise provide. SEC. 6. The Superior and Commercial of Cleveland, shall remain, until otherwise and jurisdiction; and the Judges and clerks the decennial period. of said courts, in office on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, shall continue in office, until the expiration of their terms of office, respectively, or, until otherwise provided by law: but neither of said courts shall continue after the second Monday of February, one expedient, shall provide for the abolition of the thousand eight hundred and fifty three; and no suit shall be commenced in said two first mode of proceeding, without reference to any of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, nor in said last mentioned one thousand eight hundred and fifty two; third session, of the decennial period. and all business in either of said courts, not disposed of within the time limited for their thed to two Representatives, in each session; continuance as aforesaid, shall be transferred to the court of common pleas.

Sec. 7. All County and Township officers and Justices of the peace, in office on the to two Representatives, in each session; and first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, shall continue in office until their terms expire, respectively.

partments of State, shall be let, on contract, ter the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, shall be filled, as is 1 " prescribed by law, and until officers a elected or appointed, and qualified under this Constitution.

SEC. 10. All officers shall continue in fourth section of the eleventh article, office, until their successors shall be chosen form districts in manner following, to and qualified.

SEC. 11. Suits pending in the Supreme Court in Bank, shall be transferred to the one district; the counties of Wyandor Supreme Court, provided for in this consti- Hardin, one district; the counties of M. tution, and be proceeded in according to and Van Wert, one district; the countries of

SEC. 12. The district courts shall, in their rict; the counties of Putnam and H. respective counties, be the successors of the one district; and the counties of Woo present Supreme Court; and all suits, prose- Ottawa, one district: each of which di cutions, judgments, records and proceedings, shall be entitled to one Representation pending and remaining in said Supreme Court, in the several counties of any district, shall be transferred to the respective district tenth day of March, in the year of our courts of such counties, and be proceeded one thousand eight hundred and fifty in, as though no change had been made in and of the Independence of the Union said Supreme Court.

Sec. 13. The said courts of common pleas shall be the successors of the present courts of common pleas in the several counties S. J. Andrews, except as to probate jurisdiction; and all suits, prosecutions, proceedings, records and judgments, pending or being in said last mentioned courts, except as aforesaid, shall David Barnet. be transferred to the courts of common pleas created by this Constitution, and proceeded in, as though the same had been therein in-

Sec. 14. The Probate courts provided for in this Constitution, as to all matters within the jurisdiction conferred upon said courts, shall be the successors, in the several counties, of the present courts of common pleas; and the records, files and papers, business and proceedings, appertaining to said jurisdiction, shall be transferred to said courts of probate, and be there proceeded in, according to law.

Sec. 15. Until otherwise provided by law, elections for Judges and Clerks shall be held, and the poll books returned, as is provided for Governor, and the abstract therefrom, certified to the Secretary of State, shall be by him opened, in the presence of the Governor, who shall declare the result, and John Graham, issue commissions to the persons elected.

Sec. 16. Where two or more counties John L. Green, ere joined in a Senatorial, Representative, or dudicial district, the returns of elections shall be sent to the county, having the largest population.

SEC. 17. The foregoing Constitution shall .1. Harlan, be submitted to the electors of the State, at an election to be held on the third Tuesday of June, one thousand eight hundred and Peter Hitchcock, fifty one, in the several election districts of this State. The ballots at such election shall V. B. Horton, be written or printed as follows: Those in favor of the Constitution, "New Constitution, Yes;" those against the Constitution, New Constitution, No." The polls at said election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten o'clock A. M., and closed J. Dan. Jones, at six o'clock P. M.; and the said election shall be conducted, and the returns thereof made and certified, to the Secretary of State, as provided by law for annual elections of State and County officers. Within twenty days after such election, the Secretary of State shall open the returns thereof, in the presence of the Governor; and, if it shall appear that a majority of all the votes, cast at such election, are in favor of the Constitution, the Governor shall issue his proclamation, stating that fact, and said Constitution shall be the Constitution of the State of

Ohio, and not otherwise. SEC. 18. At the time when the votes of the electors shall be taken for the adoption or rejection of this Constitution, the addition d section, in the words following, to wit:-No license to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be granted in this State; but having an organ which shall set forth the General Assembly may, by law, provide perately but fearlessly, their sentiment ainst evils resulting therefrom " shall be separately submitted to the electors for adoption or rejection, in form following, to wit: purpose. A separate ballot may be given by every lector and deposited in a separate box.-Upon the ballots given for said separate Boston, on the First Day of January, Isal. amendment shall be written or printed, or new Daily Paper, to be called partly written and partly printed, the words: License to sell intoxicating liquors, Yes:" and upon the ballots given against said MORNING, except Sunday. amendment, in like manner, the words:-"License to sell intoxicating liquors, No." If, at the said election, a majority of all the votes given for and against said amendment. shall contain the words: "License to sell intoxicating liquors, No," then the said amendment shall be a separate section of

article fifteen of the Constitution. Sec. 19. The appointment for the House of Representatives, during the first decennial period under this Constitution, shall be as and Good Will to men.

The counties of Adams, Allen, Athens, Auglaize, Carroll, Champaign, Clark, Clin- Political, and Literary Paper, worthy ton, Crawford, Darke, Delaware, Erie, Fay- men who create it, and the sentiments which ette, Gallia, Geauga, Greene, Hancock, Har- it will represent. rison, Hocking, Holmes, Lake, Lawrence, .ogan, Madison, Marion, Meigs, Morrow, Perry, Pickaway, Pike, Preble, Sandusky, Scioto, Shelby and Union, shall, severally, be entitled to one Representative, in each session of the decennial period.

The counties of Franklin, Licking, Montcomery and Stark, shall each be entitled to decennial period.

The counties of Ashland, Coshocton, High land, Huron, Lorain, Mahoning, Medina, Miami, Portage, Seneca, Summit and War-Courts of Cincinnati, and the Superior Court | ren, shall, severally, be entitled to one Representative, in each session; and one addiprovided by law, with their present powers tional Representative, in the fifth session of

The counties of Ashtabula, Brown, Butler, Clermont, Fairfield, Guernsey, Jefferson, Knox, Monroe, Morgan, Richland, Trumbull, Tuscarawas and Washingon, shall, severally, be entitled to one Representative, in each session; and two additional Representatives, one in the third, and one in the fourth session, of the decennial period. The counties of Belmont, Columbiana,

Ross and Wayne, shall, severally, be entitled to one Representative, in each session; and three additional Representatives, one in court, after the second Monday in August, the first, one in the second, and one in the The county of Muskingum shall be enti-

and one additional Representative, in the fifth session of the decennial period. The county of Cuyahoga shall be entitled

two additional Representatives, one in the third, and one in the fourth session, of the decennial period. The county of Hamilton shall be entitled to seven Representatives, in each session; and four additional Representatives one in the first, one in the second, one in the third,

and one in the fourth session, of the decen-

The counties of Jackson and Vinto district; the counties of Lucas and P. Paulding, Defiance and Williams, Olie every session of the decennial period.

Done in Convention, at Cincinnat States, the seventy fifth.

WILLIAM MEDILL, President Attest : Wm. H. GILL, Secretary,

John Lidey. Charles McCloud A. I. Bennett. John H. Blair H. S. Manon, Jacob Blickensderfer. Van Brown. R. W. Cahill. L. Case. David Chambers. John Chany, H. D. Clark. George Collings, Friend Cooke, Olway Curry, G. Volney Dorsey, Thos. W. Ewart, John Ewing, Joseph M. Farr, Elias Florence, Jacob J. Greene. Henry H. Gregg, W. S. Groesbeck. C. S. Hamilton, D. D. T. Hard. William Hawkins,

J. McCormick.

G. W. Holmes.

Geo. B. Holt.

John E. Hunt.

Samuel Humphr

S. J. Kirkwood.

James B. King.

James Loudon

Thos. J. Larsh

William Barbee.

Joseph Barnett.

Wm. S. Bates.

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D. P. Leadbetter.

John Larwill,

Robert Leech.

B. Stanton, Albert V. Stebling E. T. Stickney, Harman Stidger James Struble James P. Henderson. J. R. Swan, L. Swift. James W. Taylor Norton S. Town Elijah Vance, Wm. M. Warre John J. Hootman. Thomas . 1. Way J. Milton Williams Elzen Wilson.

Jas. T. Worth E. B. Hoolbur H. C. Gray, Edward Archbett, Reuben Hitchcork SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,

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